The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Pacific Result of the San Juan Quarrel—Illness of Senator Douglas—Funeral of Capt. Paine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

I learn that important dispatches have been received by the Government, with reference to the San Juan dispute. In them Great Britain expresses an earnest desire to settle the difficulties which now exist amicably, and in a manner which shall give satisfaction to the United States. She has no doubt, moreover, that this will be accomplished. I understand that the tone of the dispatches is entirely respectful and friendly. The details of the settlement now proposed have not yet been made known, but it is believed that there is now no danger of any serious difficulty between the countries.

Senator DOUGLAS has the bilious fever, and not gout in the stomach, as previously reported. He lies dangerously ill this afternoon. Drs. MILLER and GARNETT are in attendance. Mrs. DOUGLAS is improving.

The funeral of Capt. PAINE, U. S. N., took place today. Secretary TOUCEY and many of the naval officers attended the procession to the Congressional burying-ground.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Secretary of State has appointed Col. W. H. BROWN, of Virginia, as Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia.

ADOLPH GOSLING has been recognized by the President as Consul-General for the Kingdom of Hanover in New-York.

It was thought last night that Senator DOUGLAS was recovering from his attack of bilious fever, but to-day he is dangerously ill again.

Gov. WILLARD is here at the National Hotel.

Highly Important from Mexico.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS—MARQUEZ DECLARES FOR SANTA ANNA AND SEIZES A $2,800,000 CONDUCTA—MIRAMON ABANDONS THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., has arrived here. She brings $36,000 in specie.

The bark *Rapid*, from New-York, had arrived at Vera Cruz. A severe northerly gale of ten days' duration had detained many vessels.

The Liberal expedition against Tehuacan, Orizaba and Cordova proved a disastrous failure, Gen. MEJIA retreating without firing a gun, losing 600 men who were taken prisoners; also 1,000 muskets and 12 cannon, which Gen. MINION captured without killing a man.

General MARQUEZ had pronounced for SANTA ANNA, after seizing a conducta with $2,800,000 in specie, which he undertook to escort to Tepic. He appropriated $600,000 to himself and detained the rest at Guanajuato. The British and French Ministers had energetically protested against this conduct.

General MIRAMON, against the wishes of his Cabinet, with only four aids, had left the capital, ostensibly to collect troops, and pursue MARQUEZ as a traitor, but it was feared that he was really leagued with him. The Liberals were greatly encouraged thereby.

General DEGOLLADO had defeated ALFORD, capturing his artillery, and entering Guanajuato with 5,000 men.

General WOLL was at Legros, and General DEGOLLADO was pushing on to attack him.

A portion of the band of CORTINAS had attacked the city of Rio Grande, pillaging nearly every house.

It was reported that the two bands of CORTINAS numbered 700 men.

The people of Brownsville were in the greatest distress. All the mails were interrupted by the outlaws, and CORTINAS had threatened to destroy the town, and cut off and murder all the reinforcements that might be sent on to the relief of the terror-stricken citizens.

From Bermuda.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. THOMAS—WRECK OF AN AMERICAN BARK.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Bermuda mail steamer has arrived here.

The yellow fever was raging at St. Thomas.

The bark *Antelope*, from New-York to Barbados, was wrecked on Bermuda Reefs Oct. 17. Cargo mostly saved,

The brigantine *Penguin*, from New-York, arrived at Bermuda Oct. 28.

Jefferson and Utah.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE AT LEAVENWORTH—THE ELECTION IN JEFFERSON—THE RESULT IN UTAH.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Express from Denver, 3d inst., has arrived, with $35,000 in treasure.

B. D. WILLIAMS, Delegate elect from Jefferson, has also arrived. It is said his seat is to be contested by Dr. WILLING, for whom it is alleged over two thousand votes were cast, but were thrown out by the canvassers.

The election of Mr. STEEL for Governor is confirmed.

The Legislature would meet on the 7th inst.

The weather in the mountains was very fine.

The Utah mail of the 21st ult. has also reached here. There is no news of importance.

PARROTT's majority for Delegate from Kansas will probably reach 3,000.

The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

From Massachusetts.

LIQUOR AGENT'S CASE—ARGUMENT UPON WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court was occupied several hours to-day in hearing arguments on a writ of *habeas corpus* to liberate BURNHAM, the State Liquor Agent, from jail. Judge SHAW will deliver the decision of the Court at 12 to-morrow. BURNHAM was remanded to the jail at the close of the hearing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The rolling mills and packing-room connected with the Fall River Iron Works at Fall River, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is insurance only to the amount of $14,000, which is distributed in the following offices, namely: Firemen's Mutual, Providence, $3,000; State Mutual, Providence, $4,000; Liverpool and London, Boston agency, $4,000; Etna, Hartford, $2,000. From three hundred to four hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by this calamity.

The lucifer match factory of BYRAM, CARLETON & Co., in Charlestown, was burned last night, together with all the stock. Loss about $5,000.

The repair shop of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, located in Nashua, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured, $8,000.

Canadian Politics.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REFORM CONVENTION.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 11.

The Reform Convention adjourned at noon today, after passing resolutions almost unanimously declaring the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt—burdensome taxation; also, declaring for the dissolution of the present union between Upper and Lower Canada, with local governments for each section, and a central power for dealing with matters appertaining to both sections. About six hundred delegates were in attendance. The Convention was exceedingly harmonious.

A Murderer Hung.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

JOSEPH W. THOMSON, who shot Mr. JOSEPH CHARLESS in the street in June last, was hung this afternoon.

The Japan plum trees about New-Orleans are partly in bloom, and the *Picayune* says, although this exquisite has, within only two or three years, become common in that vicinity, it promises to be one of the most profitable of the fruit-bearing trees. The first shrub was introduced about 1823 from France.

VIRGINIA REBELLION.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRIALS.

Hazlitt to be Tried in May.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 11.

When the prisoners were brought out for sentence the negroes COPELAND and GREEN declined to say anything. COOK and COPPIC both addressed the Court, denying that they had any knowledge of BROWN's intention to seize the Ferry until the Sunday previous, when they were called upon to take the oath of obedience to their commander. They expected to be punished but did not think they should be hung.

HAZLITT will not be tried until the May term of the Court.

The negroes are to be hung on the morning of the 16th, and the whites during the afternoon of the same day.

THE FORBES DISCLOSURES.

An episode of some little interest in regard to the alleged revelations of the Harper's Ferry affair by Col. FORBES occurred yesterday. The Colonel has been vehemently accused by the *Tribune* and other journals of having betrayed the plans and movements of BROWN, and of having publicly thrown suspicion upon prominent Abolitionists and Republicans in connection with the affair. This he has always denied. He alleges that he was not a party to the original publication of his letters upon which these charges were based,—but that they were procured in some secret and surreptitious manner.

It seems that Col. F. returned from Kansas in December, 1857, and went to lodge at No. 767 Broadway, whence, it will be remembered, his letters to SANBORN and Dr. HOWE were dated. On his return from Washington, in the succeeding June, he lodged at the same place; about the middle of the month he departed, leaving behind him a debt of $120, and a trunk full of books, papers and *private letters*, among them being this correspondence concerning the intended invasion of the Slave States for the emancipation of their slaves.

Col. FORBES is now in Toronto: but yesterday afternoon his agent called at No. 767 Broadway to reclaim the trunk and its contents. The person who had possession of it declined to give it up except on payment of his debt. He *had broken it open* and examined the papers;—whether it was through his agency that they were made public did not clearly appear. An arrangement was made for the satisfaction of the debt, and the Colonel regained possession of his documents.

BROWN'S VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM C. J. FAULKNER.

The article to which the subjoined letter replies appeared in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 26th of October last, and contained the following extract:

"Mr. CHARLES J. FAULKNER was one of the lawyers assigned as counsel for the prisoners. He denied the right of the Court to assign counsel, and said that he could not enter upon the defence on such short notice, as it would, 'indeed, *be a mockery of justice.*' Mr. FAULKNER having said this, there can be no misinterpretation of our motives when we *echo* the opinion."

The following letter from Mr. FAULKNER not only affords a denial of the remarks therein attributed to him, but is a reply to the entire article:

BOYDVILLE, near Martinsburgh, Nov. 5, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday has been received, inclosing to me a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, containing nearly a column of comments upon a remark which the editor ascribes to me as having been made when I declined to act as counsel for JOHN BROWN and others, charged with treason, murder, and an attempt to excite to insurrection our slaves. No such remark ever fell from my lips. And it is a striking illustration of editorial license, that he should attribute any such language to me, in the face of the telegraphic report of my remarks contained in the same paper, embraced in an authentic account of the proceedings of the cause, and which contradict every idea that he imputes to me.

So far from having declined to act as counsel for the prisoners, because of the haste with which the examining Court was held, or because I believed the trial under the circumstances to be a mere mockery of justice, I feel free to say that I have never in the course of my life witnessed an examination which was entered upon and conducted with more deliberation and decorum, and with a more sacred regard to all the safeguards and requirements which the humane system of our criminal law throws around the life and liberty of the accused, than was extended to those wicked disturbers of our peace. And the reasons which the examining Court gave why they determined to assign me as counsel for the prisoners, but which I do not regard if proper for me to detail, would, if disclosed, be additional evidence of the determination of that tribunal to exercise the high responsibilities which devolved upon it, with the most scrupulous regard to the reputation of the Court, and to the honor and dignity of the State.

As the circumstances under which I was assigned by the Court as counsel have nowhere been fully stated, nor my reasons for declining to act on the trial, and as they have been the subject of some misrepresentation in one of the Baltimore Opposition papers, and you request, as a friend, to know them, I will state them to you with circumstantial precision.

My residence, as you are aware, is by railroad 28 miles from Charlestown, the place of trial, and about 17 miles across the country. I made a visit to that place on Monday, the 24th of last month, to attend to some chancery business, not intending to remain more than two days, and having, after that time, urgent and imperative engagements elsewhere. Shortly after the prisoners were conducted to the Court-house on Tuesday morning, to undergo their examinations preliminary to a regular trial, and while I was standing in the street, Mr. BOTTS, and able and promising young lawyer of Charlestown, called upon me, and informed me that the examining Court had decided to assign me, in conjunction with himself, to act as counsel for the prisoners. I promptly expressed to Mr. BOTTS my objections to the position. He told me the magistrates were all upon the bench, and that I had better go into the Court-house and see them. I did so, and in a private interview with the members of the Court, stated my objections to the position they proposed to assign me. My objections were overruled by the Court, and in a few moments afterwards I was, by the President of the Court, assigned to act in conjunction with Mr. BOTTS in the defence of the prisoners. This preliminary examination was closed in a few hours, and the prisoners remanded to jail to await their regular trial before the Circuit Court, then in session at Charlestown.

In the evening of the same day Judge PARKER informed me that if the counsel expected from ab oad did not arrive in time to act in behalf of the prisoners, that he would assign Mr. BOTTS and myself to appear in their defence. This caused me to state to Judge PARKER, more at length than I had done to the examining Court, the reasons which rendered it inconvenient to me, and improper in itself fort he Court to assign, or for me to accept, the position of counsel for the prisoners at their regular trial.

I stated to him that I was then upon a brief visit to the place, with urgent and imperative engagements elsewhere; that the prisoners would each ask, and be entitled to, separate trials, which would occupy some ten days or two weeks, and that I could not, without great inconvenience to myself, and disregard of existing engagements elsewhere, spend that time in the County of Jefferson; that I thought the duty should be devolved upon some of the resident members of the bar of Charlestown and its vicinity, among whom were to be found many able and experienced lawyers.

He referred to the fact that I had (under protest, however,) appeared as counsel and cross-examined the witnesses in the examining Court. I said that was true, but I had been assured that the examination would occupy but a few hours, and besides it was but a mere preliminary proceeding, involving none of the results and responsibilities of a regular trial—a proceeding very often waived by the prisoners themselves, and of no practical importance in view of their speedy trial; and that while I felt there was some objection to my appearing as counsel even in that preliminary examination, still the objections were not of so grave a character as they would be to my appearance in a trial involving the lives and liberties of the prisoners. I then stated to him the facts growing out of my antecedent relation to the transaction, which rendered it inexpedient and improper for the Court to assign me as counsel at the regular trial.

These facts were: that I, as one of the citizens of Virginia, had on Monday, with arms in my hands, repaired to the scene of the disturbance to aid in repelling the invasion, and the punishment of the perpetrators of this outrage upon our peace and security; that I had on Tuesday freely and publicly expressed my opinion of their guilt, and of the summary punishment which should follow their crimes; that on Wednesday I was engaged with Gov. WISE in the examination of witnesses, papers and other evidences of guilt found upon the persons or in the recent possession of the prisoners, and in advising the preliminary steps for the prosecution of the offenders; that I had heard from the lips of BROWN and STEVENS a full confession of their criminal acts, and criminal motives of action; and that, upon the basis of their own admissions, as well as what I had seen, I had freely and publicly expressed my opinion of their guilt, and of the just punishment that awaited their crimes; that my feelings and declarations would utterly disqualify me as a juror, and with my high estimate of the relation of counsel and client, they would equally disqualify me from acting as counsel for the prisoners.

Judge PARKER conceded that my objections were perfectly satisfactory and conclusive, and, with his full approval of my course, I left Charlestown in the cars on Wednesday morning before the bills of indictment were brought in by the Grand Jury.

The reasons given by the examining Court and by Judge PARKER why they desired to assign me the position of counsel, I shall not state; but they were honorable to the Court and Judge, and honorable to me. Very truly yours, CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

M. W. CLUSKEY, Esq., Washington City.

THE INSANITY OF GERRIT SMITH.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Nov. 11.

A gentleman who saw and conversed with GERRIT SMITH, shortly after the affair at Harper's Ferry, told us that he was insane—not merely excited by fear and agitated by the emotions which his complicity in the affair might produce, but mentally deranged His eye was wild, and his appearance haggard, and his motions spasmodic and uncertain, but unceasingly restless.

He was in constant fear of being arrested and carried to Virginia—and suspected his friends of an intention to betray him into the hands of justice. When the cruel electioneering hoax was circulated that Gov. WISE had issued a requisition upon Gov. MORGAN for him as a fugitive from justice, he seems to have become so frantic that his friends saw no other hope than to send him to an asylum.

We make an extract from a private letter upon this subject, which gives some particulars of this sad end of a well-meant but misdirected career, fatal in its consequences alike to him and to all with whom he involved in his fanaticisms:

UTICA, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: GERRIT SMITH was brought to our Asylum yesterday, and is quite deranged intellectually as well as morally; and he is also feeble physically. He refused to take an anodyne, alleging that they only wanted to put him to sleep for the purpose of boxing him up and taking him to Virginia. When informed that he must take it, voluntarily or by compulsion, he opened the door and screamed (into the hall) "I protest!" He then took it. I deem his madness a sign of the times. He is a victim to the excitement which he helped to make general, and which, in various degrees, is now pervading all the Free States. It is much akin to the excitement against witches that prevailed at Salem and other parts of New-England, and the time will come when our descendants will look back at it as we look back on the doings in Salem. I am not sure but that the Harper's Ferry outbreak will intensify the excitement.

REVERSION OF OPINION IN VIRGINIA.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE "TENTH LEGION" ON THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION—DISUNION IMMINENT—ENSLAVEMENT OF THE FREE NEGROES—EFFORTS TO DIRECT THE CURRENT OF SOUTHERN TRADE FROM THE NORTH—A SOUTHERN CONVENTION—VOLUNTEER COMPANIES, &C., &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WOODSTOCK, Shenandoah Co., Va., Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1859.

Four months ago, when I visited this place, I had supposed that no state of things could have wrought such a change in public sentiment as I now witness here. This is the heart of the celebrated "Tenth Legion," which is composed of the counties of Page, Shenandoah and Rockingham. The celebrity of this section, as the great stronghold of democracy in Virginia, is co-extensive with the Union itself, while the conservatism of its people is no less a matter of notoriety. The inhabitants of the "Tenth Legion" consist chiefly of Germans, persons of German descent, but few of whom are slaveholders. They have always, however, displayed a proper interest in maintaining the institution of slavery, but were at no time influenced to any extreme resorts through the protracted agitation which grew out of that subject. Least of all have they been stimulated to anything like disunion under the influences of the slavery agitation. The sentiment of the "Tenth Legion" is generally that of the legislative branch of the State government. Its moral influences in the State councils may be deemed proportionate to its great democratic strength, which is in a ratio of abou 75 per cent. to the aggregate democratic majority of the State. The conservatism of Virginia in the past is due in no small degree to the coolness and moderation which has always characterized the "Tenth Legion." No extremist could command its vote, and without it democracy could not triumph. To meet the views of this section, therefore, it was a matter of necessity to make a selection of candidates with special reference to the conservative views of the "Tenth Legion."

This conservatism no longer exists. The Harper's Ferry insurrection has changed it into rank ultraism. The policy of disunion is as warmly advocated now in this section as it was condemned four months ago; and, so far as I can observe, this sentiment will be fully reflected in the Legislature next Winter, by every member from the counties composing the "Tenth Legion." In such an event, we may look for measures which will surpass in their extreme character any ever before dreamed of in Virginia. The "Tenth Legion" has always operated as the balance-wheel in the political machinery of the Commonwealth, and that once destroyed, there is every reason to apprehend evil consequences. I have heretofore been incredulous as to the threats of disunion which I heard so often made; but, after the display of feeling which I have witnessed here during the session of the County Court—an occasion which brings together all the principal men of the County—I confess my incredulity has been considerably modified. If the standard of disunion were raised to-morrow, I question if there are a thousand men in Virginia who would not rally to it. This is a safe estimate, assuming the state of feeling in the "Tenth Legion" as the index of the popular sentiment of the Commonwealth. And this may be safely assumed as a standard of judgment—for, when all were ultraists, the "Tenth Legion" was cool, moderate and conservative. I have not met one man during my stay here who is not a friend of disunion. This town is not more than forty or fifty miles from Harper's Ferry; and, no doubt, the sense of danger resulting from this proximity to the scene of the insurrection aggravates the feeling of hostility to the North, and tends to produce a greater degree of excitement than would follow a similar occurrence at a more remote point.

The enslavement of the free negroes of the Commonwealth is a measure which seems to be very popular in this region. The policy in this connection which is most favored here, is the *immediate* enslavement of that class, so as to avoid a diminution of the representative basis which would result from the exodus of the free negro population under a measure granting the alternative of emigration or enslavement, within a specific time. Slaves constitute a basis of representation in the ratio of three-fifths, while free negroes rank with the whites in this connection, so that the loss of a free negro would be equivalent to the loss of a white man as a representative basis. Their enslavement, however, would involve but a comparatively small diminution in this respect, for in this condition they would occupy the three-fifths standard, and probably save to the Commonwealth the loss of one member of Congress, which would be inevitable under the policy of voluntary emigration or enslavement after the lapse of a certain period. Immediate enslavement would, moreover, add to the coffers of the State Treasury; but I hardly suppose that any such consideration as this would weigh materially in the determination of this policy. A regard for the safety of the institution of Slavery, with which the existence of free negroes in the Commonwealth is deemed incompatible, is the overruling motive for this contemplated change. The question of the basis of representation can only affect the details of the measure as regards the limits within which the alternative of emigration or enslavement may be granted. But the question of gain is, I am sure, altogether excluded in the consideration of this policy.

Another effect of the Harper's Ferry *émeute* is the stimulus which it seems to give to the efforts of the people South to establish commercial independence. One of the largest traders of this town informed me that, under no circumstance, would he purchase goods of any Southern merchant who would not import direct from Europe. Heretofore, he was in the habit of making his purchases at the North, but having been assured that a large dry goods house in Richmond made direct importations from Europe, he transferred his custom to that firm, and shall continue it there only so long as they pursue this system of direct trade. This feeling is actually becoming universal. The merchant here who guarantees that his goods have been imported direct from Europe through other than Northern hands, will command the best trade, and receive the highest praises. No man could imagine that such a change in the public feeling here in regard to the North, as seems to have taken place within four months past, could accrue in an age. And when such a state of things exists in a region like this, always proverbial for its moderation and conservatism, what can be the state of feeling further South, where ultraism and hatred of the North has been the normal condition of society? What a pity that a few Northern fanatics should be permitted thus to embitter the mutual good feeling which would otherwise exist between the two sections of the Confederacy. It is to be feared the North is too incredulous in regard to the disunion threats of this section, and under that feeling may be led to perpetrate other outrages. I would say, candidly and sincerely, as the result of some experience of the true state of feeling in Virginia, that a crisis is very near at hand, and that nothing can arrest it save a discontinuance by the Abolitionists of the aggressive and unwarranted policy which they have been pursuing hitherto. It is idle to suppose that the South will tolerate much more. Any idea to the contrary, if it should encourage still further aggression, would prove the ruin of this country. The Harper's Ferry insurrection has done more to expedite the crisis of disunion, if it shall come, than would fifty years of agitation. It is well, therefore, that the Union-loving citizens of the North would reflect seriously upon the danger, and avert this disaster.

I am informed that it is seriously contemplated to call a Convention of the leading men of the several Southern States, to consider what is the best course to pursue in this crisis. Some would have it that it is a Disunion Convention, called for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a Southern Confederacy. Others attribute to it a purpose of determining what the policy of the South shall be on the subject of the Presidency, and whether the South shall run an independent candidate in the event of DOUGLAS' nomination. Several correspondences have passed between prominent men on the subject of this Convention; but its actual object has not transpired. Conjecture attributes to it the purposes to which I have referred. The Southern people, so far as I can see and ascertain, are prepared for any extreme measure that may be initiated.

Volunteer companies are being organized in every town and village in this section. The population is rife for every movement of this character, and the very atmosphere smells of civil war.

This is a handsome little town of about fourteen hundred inhabitants. It is connected with Alexandria by the Mannassas Gap Railroad, and is situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the country. Everything betokens a high degree of prosperity, and as the Railroad stretches on towards Harrisonburgh, Rockingham County, which is to be the *terminus* as at present contemplated, the resources—mineral and agricultural—of this vast region, are being rapidly developed.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

Convention of the Chaplains and other Friends of Seamen—Third and Last Day.

The Convention was opened by the singing of a hymn.

Capt. H. A. CURTIS then rose and announced to the Convention that news had been received of the loss of the ship *Charles Thomas*, from Liverpool to Mobile, and that the whole crew had perished. Mr. CURTIS asked the prayers of the Convention for the men of the sea.

A solemn and impressive prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. MARSH.

Resolutions were then offered by Rev. HARMON LEWIS, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, recommending that a shipping office be opened in this City, having for its object the abolition of the advance wages' system.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. CHARLES H. PLUMMER, of Providence, R. I., moved that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration measures for preparing a full history of this Convention, to be published in a pamphlet form. Also an address to the public on the moral condition of seamen. Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Rev. HARMON LOOMIS and Rev. C. H. DENISON were appointed as the Committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. JONES that the Convention should join in expressions of regret for the illness of Rev. Mr. RIPLEY, pastor of the Mariner's Church, Philadelphia, whose serious illness, resulting from his exertions in the cause of seamen, prevented his attendance at the Convention. It was adopted; and it was agreed that a copy of the resolution be sent to his family.

The next resolution offered was as follows:

Resolved, That we have heard with interest of the measures now being adopted in Baltimore, Md., and which are now under discussion in Massachusetts and New-York, to provide suitable schools in ships for boys, with a view to their being educated and qualified to serve on shipboard, thereby furnishing our commerce, as far as such means will do it, with a class of able seamen.

Capt. CURTIS said that several merchants and others, friends of seamen, were in favor of purchasing the ship *Prometheus* for this purpose. Mr. CURTIS thought that a system of this kind would save many poor boys who were now roaming about the streets, and would also be the means of providing our service with better men. The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. CHAS. J. JONES reported from the business Committee the following:

Resolved, That we regard well-conducted sailors' homes, and good temperance boarding-houses, as among the best instrumentalities that can be employed for the successful advancement of reform among seamen; that they are worthy of the confidence and support of our merchants, shipmasters, underwriters and citizens generally, inasmuch as their good moral influence insures the promotion of temperance, virtue, integrity, and obedience among seamen, and thereby promote the permanent welfare of commerce, as well as powerfully aiding in the advancement of practical Christianity.

The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution directing a registry book to be kept, in which the names of seamen, their place of birth, and other particulars concerning them, would be registered. Rev. Mr. JONES strongly advocated the preparing of such a book. He was continually receiving letters from friends of seamen in England, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and other places, asking for information concerning seamen. Mr. W. D. HARRIS also favored this suggestion.

There was then an interesting discussion as to the expediency of having another National Convention next year, to be held in the City of Boston. The time for adjournment having arrived, the Convention dispersed to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Mr. DENISON read an interesting letter from Rev. O. G. HEADSTRON, pastor of the Bethel Ship, Pier No. 11 North River, in which it was stated that hundreds and thousands of seamen were converted through the means of these Bethels, and that they were in a great measure the cause of the great revival which recently took place in Sweden and Norway. Many of those converted had become masters and merchants, and a case of drunkenness among Scandinavians was rare.

Rev. CHAS. S. DENISON, CHAS. S. JONES, and Mr. GEORGE W. PETTIT, and others, were appointed a committee to prepare religious songs for seamen.

The next resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the evil influence exerted by the employment in commerce of persons disqualified for their positions, this Convention respectfully inquire of the gentlemen composing the Board of Underwriters of this country, if they will consider the expediency of the establishment of a permanent commission for the examination of the qualifications of officers and seamen, and if they think proper, to authorize such commission to issue certificates of qualification.

Rev. Mr. JONES made a practical speech, in which he strongly advocated the adoption of the resolution. In England a sailor's qualifications were strictly inquired into. A man who could show a certificate of good character procured a ship at once, but the bad and indifferent seamen were obliged to come to this country, where by paying a dollar he would procure a protection as a good and able-bodied seaman, when he was neither the one nor the other. Thus we had here the offscourings of other countries.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to a committee of three, to confer with the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Rev. D. P. BOGGS, of Virginia, offered a resolution on Sabbath Schools, which was adopted.

After an interesting discussion on the cruelties practiced at sea, D. SNODGRASS then presented the following:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the motion of Mr. MILNES, in the British Parliament, in favor of some international arrangement under which British and American seamen, respectively, shall have a prompter and surer protection against the cruelties of captains and other officers than the separate and independent action of the British and American courts affords them; and that we shall hope to see our own national authorities prompt to negotiate for an object at once so urgent and merciful as that proposed.

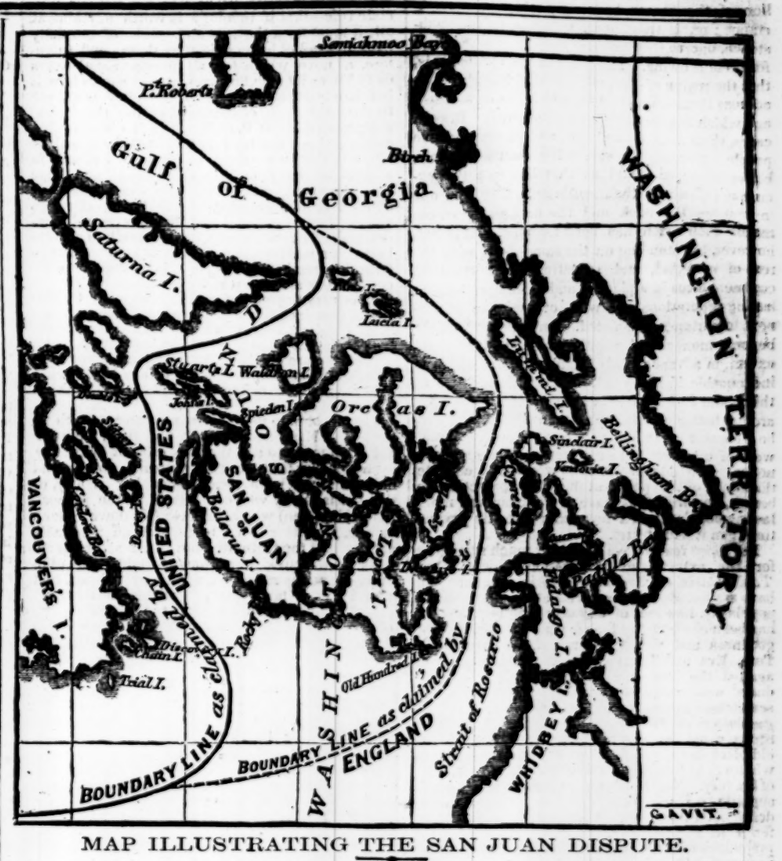
Capt. RICHARDSON then rose and stated the extreme difficulty of getting sick sailors into the Hospitals in port. No sailor could now get in unless he could prove that he had paid hospital dues. This he ascribed to the strict rule of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon which the following resolution was proposed by Capt. RICHARDSON:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention have long been painfully impressed with the difficulties connected with the introduction of seamen into hospitals, and we now express the hope that the friends of seamen will inquire into these abuses, and do all in their power to mitigate the evils that exist in this regard among our brethren of the sea.

This was adopted, and the Secretary of the Convention was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject.

The Convention offered a resolution thanking the President, Mr. JOHN GREENLEAF, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. The President then made some very interesting remarks congratulating the Convention on the great harmony which had prevailed during their deliberations, and particularly remarking upon the importance of the subjects discussed.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. BOGGS, of Virginia, and Capt. BARTLETT, of Massachusetts, the Convention adjourned to meet again next year on the call of the Committee appointed for that purpose.



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

The map given above, reduced from the large map of the Coast Survey, exhibits the nature of the controversy pending between our Government and that of Great Britain, concerning the ownership of the Island of San Juan. The upper border of the map is the boundary line, on the parallel of 49°, adopted across the Continent to the middle of the channel between the Continent and Vancouver's Island. At that point it turns a sharp angle to the southeast, and proceeds, according to the English claim, by the dotted line through the Strait of Rosario, near the main land, but, according to the American claim, through the Haro channel, which runs along the coast of Vancouver's Island. Quite recently the English claim has been modified, and it is now represented that the line should run directly north and south through the middle of the whole interval which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island. Their original claim, however, was for the Strait of Rosario.

An American officer, familiar with the whole region, has handed us the following concise statement of the basis of our claim:

1. The treaty provides that the boundary shall run "westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." A glance at the map will show that the Canal De Haro (near Vancouver's Island) is the natural channel and outlet. A vessel coming through the centre of the Gulf of Georgia, from above the 49th parallel, desiring to go to the Pacific Ocean, would move through the Canal De Haro, as going at once southerly and nearest to Vancouver's Island. There is more reason for our claiming Saturna Island, west of the Canal De Haro, than for the British to claim the Archipelago De Haro, as a good ship channel exists west of said island.

2. It is the widest, shortest and deepest channel. The main body of water runs through it. Examine the large Coast Survey Map, published in 1854, of those waters, with all the soundings, and you will notice in the Canal De Haro 30 fathoms and no bottom, 75 and no bottom, 150 and no bottom, throughout the whole of it. Whereas in the Straits of Rosario, near Lummi Island, you will see 7½ and 10 fathoms. No such soundings are found on the other channel. The general width of the former is nearly twice that of the latter, and it is shorter by at least 17 miles. We notice that Capt. ALDEN, of the Navy, on this Chart, acknowledges that a large share of these soundings in the Canal De Haro are derived from those of Capt. WILKES, of the United States Navy, made on his exploring expedition in 1842 and 1843, some three years before the treaty was negotiated. We give the date, as some wiseacre in a London paper alleges that the Canal De Haro had never been navigated by anything larger than a canoe at the date of the treaty.

3. The boundary by the Rosario Straits would be roundabout, unnatural, crescentic, as if a sweep had been purposely made to hug the continent and rake everything into John Bull's lap.

4. Under the laws of nations the islands are the natural appendage of the continent, and not of Vancouver's Island. This idea is acted upon by the British Parliament in its recent legislation. It provides that the colony of Vancouver's Island can, by the consent of its legislature, be merged in the colony of British Columbia.

5. The laws of Oregon Territory, before Washington Territory was organized, were extended over these islands as "Island County," and before the Hudson Bay Company had any sheep pastures on San Juan Island. Not until 1852 did that Company make their settlement on said island. It is believed that the whole claim is an after-thought of the Hudson Bay Company.

6. Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, our Minister to England, wrote to the Secretary of State on the 18th May, 1846, one month before the treaty was signed in Washington City, that the basis of a settlement of the boundary could be made on "the 49th parallel to the sea, and thence through the Canal De Haro to the Straits of Fuca, to the ocean."

7. The understanding of the Senate which ratified the treaty was to the same effect. The speeches of Mr. BENTON and Mr. CASS, and of others, mention explicitly the Canal De Haro as the boundary.

8. It was the general understanding throughout the whole country that only Vancouver's Island was yielded to Great Britain.

With great reluctance did the Government and the people come down from 54° 40' to the 49th parallel.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the Army, gives further information of considerable interest in the same connection:

"The archipelago of islands exhibited on the chart, and claimed by the United States, particularly that o San Juan, which I visited with the General on the 1st of July last, is very desirable, not only for its excellent and safe harbor, but its fine farms and abundance of wood and water. As the London *Times* once said, it is the 'Cronstadt' of the waters on the Sound. And in fact the whole of Puget's Sound, from the 49th parallel, North latitude, up to Olympia, is the finest body of water in the world. For ships of every size and draft of water, good anchorage and excellent harbors can be found in every part of the Sound. It also contains the finest forests of timber. Large ships from England and France are here every year for spars to supply their navy and merchantmen; and for seven months in the year I will venture to say it cannot be surpassed for its climate."

THE ELECTIONS.

The Vote of New-York—Leavenworth still Fifteen Hundred Ahead—The Vote in New-Jersey—Maryland.

The event of the contest in New-York is still undecided. We give a table of results as received and conjectured at Albany, corrected by later returns received up to the hour we go to press; and we thus find Gen. LEAVENWORTH apparently 1,484 ahead of Mr. JONES, in the contest for the Secretaryship of State. There is little risk, perhaps, in hazarding the conjecture that the chances of the hour are in favor of the Utica candidate. The Albany *Journal* says:

We still hope for the election of our entire State Ticket; but it would be presumptuous to set up any such claims when the change of a few votes in each county might change the whole result, on a portion of the Ticket.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES—FLOYD JONES.

City	20,069	Putnam	150
Kings	4,878	Columbia	175
Richmond	865	Suffolk	700
Erie	1,859	Hamilton	200
Montgomery	400	Schoharie	960
Orange	948	Sullivan	1,500
Westchester	1,830	Rockland	400
Albany	1,950	Saratoga	44
Greene	800	Seneca	460
Queens	1,843	Rensselaer	2,636
Ulster	1,560		
Total			44,227

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—LEAVENWORTH.

Monroe	2,186	Madison	1,910
Genesee	1,100	Allegany	3,000
Tioga	500	Cattaraugus	1,000
Tompkins	800	Chenango	1,099
Broome	666	Wayne	1,500
St. Lawrence	4,500	Washington	1,800
Onondaga	2,742	Jefferson	1,877
Steuben	900	Yates	1,028
Dutchess	300	Wyoming	1,318
Chataugue	2,200	Ontario	830
Schenectady	10	Cortland	917
Herkimer	1800	Delaware	400
Livingston	600	Essex	850
Niagara	952	Fulton	210
Orleans	550	Lewis	500
Oswego	2,000	Otsego	630
Cayuga	2,645	Schuyler	200
Oneida	2,975	Warren	450
Clinton	150	Franklin	100
Total			40,711

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The Trenton *State Gazette* of yesterday states the majority of OLDEN (Opposition) at 1,986 in the whole State, returns having been received from all the counties.

The Opposition have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Senate stands: Opposition, 9; Democrats, 10; Straight American, 1. The House: Opposition, 31; Democrats, 26; Straight American, 2; Independent Democrat, 1. Opposition majority on joint ballot 4, excluding Americans and Independent.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

JUDGE KEMP REFUSES HIS COMMISSION, HOLDING THE ELECTION INVALID.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

It is announced that Judge KEMP, of the Orphan's Court, who was on both the

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL.

An English Review of "The Minister's Wooing," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

From the London Saturday Review.

We have never thought very highly of the special gift which appears to belong to particular writers, of obtaining what the French call a "mad success." The books which are read in every family and sold on every book-stall, which furnish popular platform speakers with half their arguments and all their illustrations, and which convert the fortunate author or authoress into the lion of the season, have very seldom much substance; or, if they have, it is not to their substance, but to their popular defects, that the rage for them is owing. The reason of this probably is, that the region of the mind to which such books address themselves is that which lies uppermost, and which has least permanence about it. In such cases, thousands of amiable and communicative people are ready to say, "My own sentiments, better expressed;" and as they like to get an excuse to talk about their sentiments, they find one in praising the book and the authors by whose means their wish has been humored. It is not, however, by standing on the same level with the rest of mankind, and repeating their transient commonplaces in a piquant and dashing style, that lasting reputations are won, or works of permanent importance completed. An author who looks beyond money and popularity must be, to some extent, in advance of his neighbors. Indeed, he is inexcusable if he is not, for it is his business to think, and theirs to act; so that, if his thoughts are not better worth having than theirs, he must be incapable of thinking to any purpose. A real work of art is not to be understood at a moment's notice. It will grow upon the world, and educate the minds of the public at large to appreciate its beauty, and will thus have a sounder and more lasting popularity in a few years after its production than it had at first.

For these reasons we never felt much sympathy for the extravagant admiration which *Uncle Tom's Cabin* excited here and in America; nor have we felt the least surprise at the fact that its popularity, like that of any other party pamphlet, has been as short-lived as it was extensive. The goodness and vice which ran down from Uncle Tom, Eva and Legree, always made us revolt against the book, and the same result was produced even more strongly by the egregious and scandalous injustice which always attends the *argumentum ad misericordiam*. The fact that Mrs. Stowe could describe the flogging to death of an old black in an affecting manner, proved nothing whatever as to the general character and results of Slavery. Mr. Olmsted's *Travels* were as much superior to *Uncle Tom* in real importance, as evidence upon the subject of Slavery, as they were inferior in accidental importance. To excite the prejudices of a well-dressed mob against an abuse very generally acknowledged to be one, may be occasionally useful, but is always in a very high degree contemptible. To use novels as weapons of attack or defence is like giving foul blows in boxing. You may disable your antagonist, but you degrade yourself, and doubly degrade the supporters who applaud you.

The *Minister's Wooing* gives a very fair specimen of Mrs. Stowe's real intrinsic power when she is not writing as a partisan, and it shows clearly enough that the impression which she made by her first book was due far more to the speaking-trumpet than to the voice. The story is intended to illustrate the manners and character of the New-Englanders of the generation which achieved the Independence of America, especially in reference to that Puritanical leaven which was so deeply worked into their characters. Two, at least, of the persons introduced are alleged to be historical characters. They are Colonel Aaron Burr, who was well known in the American politics of the beginning of the present century, and a certain Dr. Hopkins, whom Mrs. Stowe speaks of with profound reverence as the author of theological books of a very singular character, and which, as we understand her, are still popular amongst certain sections of the inhabitants of New-England. The story itself is a mere amplification of the oldest of all the commonplaces of fiction. Dr. Hopkins lives in the house of a certain Widow Scudder, who has a very pretty and pious daughter. The daughter is in love with a rather wild young cousin. The cousin —a sailor—goes to sea, and is supposed to be lost. On the supposition of his death, the girl is about to be married to Dr. Hopkins; but at the critical moment the sailor comes to life again. Dr. Hopkins absolves his bride from her engagement, and James and Mary marry, and live happily ever after.

The real point of the book, as far as it has one, is, that it claims to give a picture of the practical results of extreme Puritanism in active life; and in this point of view it has a certain interest, though not, we think, a very healthy one. The chief figure of the book is Dr. Hopkins, the divine, and its most remarkable feature consists in descriptions of the way in which his teaching practically affected various classes of hearers. The character of his doctrine is tersely stated by Mrs. Stowe, as follows:

"According to any views then entertained of the evidences of a true regeneration, the number of the whole human race who could be supposed as yet to have received this grace was so small that, as to any numerical valuation, it must have been expressed by an infinitesimal. Dr. Hopkins in many places distinctly recognizes the fact that the greater part of the human race up to his time had been eternally lost, and boldly assumes the ground that this amount of sin and suffering, being the best and most necessary means of the greatest final amount of happiness, was not merely permitted, but distinctly chosen, desired, and provided for, as essential in the schemes of Infinite Benevolence. He held that this decree not only *permitted* each individual act of sin, but also took measures to make it certain, though, by an exercise of infinite skill, it accomplished this result without violating human free agency * * Dr. Hopkins boldly asserts that all the use which God will have for them (the damned) is to suffer. This is all the end they can answer; therefore, all their faculties, and their whole capacities, will be employed and used for this end. * * * * The body can by Omnipotence be made capable of suffering the greatest imaginable pain without producing dissolution, or abating the least degree of life or sensibility. * * * * One way in which God will show his power in the punishment of the wicked will be in strengthening and upholding their bodies and souls in torments which would otherwise be intolerable."

It was one principal evidence of a regenerate disposition to be able to acquiesce in this as the best possible arrangement.

The men who preached these doctrines were eminent (Mrs. Stowe says) for their holiness and virtue, and were so far from being insensible to the horror of what they preached that their lives were bowed down and burdened by the intolerable agony of believing their own theories. Their doctrines, she says, exercised such an influence over the minds of the society in which they lived that they were the common subject of discussion by all classes of men and women on all occasions. The farmers talked them over at their work, their wives at the tea-table, and their servants at the plow-tail. The *Minister's Wooing* aims at relating this, and, accordingly, we have portraits of members of all sorts of classes under the pressure of Dr. Hopkins' theory of what he called disinterested benevolence. The tender, pious, susceptible girl who has lost her lover—the imaginative mother who has lost her son—the shrewd, clever, managing widow who looks after her own and her daughter's salvation with the same keenness as she shows in managing her house—the meek little farmer, who, whilst a pattern of every form of self-denying virtue, passes through the world groaning and trembling because he cannot come up to his minister's standard—his fat, sleepy wife, who rather enjoys being harrowed up into a momentary excitement—and his high-spirited daughter, who accepts her position as one of the wicked, and makes the best of it as cheerfully as she can—are all depicted in turn with considerable skill, as illustrations of the effects which the very highest form of High Calvanism would produce upon different specimens of the New-England race.

Mrs. Stowe occasionally appears to be struck with the reflection that she has chosen a strange subject for a novel, and she apologizes for it by saying that she could not have drawn a picture of New-England life as it was without giving theology its due prominence. The conclusion appears to us to be that she should have held her peace altogether. There really are some subjects which are too solemn for novelists, strange as such an opinion may appear. Of the many gross outrages on decency which have been perpetrated by French writers, none was so gross as M. Dumas' adaptation of the history of the Crucifixion to the exigences of the feuilleton. But though there is of course an infinite difference in degree, and probably hardly less difference in execution, the principle of the *Minister's Wooing* is precisely the same. To some persons, Dr. Hopkins' opinions may probably appear to be eternal truth; to others they may appear—as a much less energetic version of them appeared to Wesley—"blasphemy to make the ears of a Christian to tingle," and a justification for an invocation to the devils to rejoice, and to death and hell to triumph. Mrs. Stowe appears, to judge from her book, to incline to the former view. It is indeed true, that with that shuffling timidity which is the characteristic vice of novelists, she does not commit herself to anything, but talks about it and about it—putting Dr. Hopkins and his views in all sorts of positions, looking at them on every possible aspect, contrasting them with the activity of one person, the apathy of another, and the commonplace vulgarity of a third, with that kind of effectiveness which any one may obtain who does not shrink from peeping and botanizing upon their father's graves. We know little of Jonathan Edwards, and nothing at all of Dr. Hopkins, but a religious novelist owed them more respect than Mrs. Stowe has shown for them. The themes on which they wrote were far too awful for a novelist. The only question about them which can interest any rational creature is, whether they are true or false. The only circumstance respecting them on which a novel can throw any light is their relation to common life.

Now, every one admits that the average tone and temper of every-day existence is not our ultimate rule—that if theology is worth anything at all, it must form the rule and guide of our daily lives, instead of being guided by them; and, therefore, a novel which (as all novels must) takes daily life as its standing ground, and shows how it is related to theology, has no tendency whatever to show the truth or falsehood of the theological doctrines which it describes. In so far as Mrs. Stowe's book can be said to have any moral at all, it is that we ought to keep our minds in a sort of hazy devotional warmth, and hope for the best, and that any consistent or explicit theological belief upon the great topics which form the basis of theology is self-condemned. The semi-conscious approach to a cross between a sentiment and opinion which appears to form the premises of this book, is that no theological opinions are true which are either un-Calvinistical or very unpleasant, and that, as most Calvinistical doctrines are extremely unpleasant, and involve the damnation of a great many very agreeable people, the mind ought to be kept floating in a sort of tincture of Calvinism which, if it ever were reduced to definite statements of any kind, might perhaps not turn out to be as bad as might be expected.

This appears to us to be as near an approach to a moral as Mrs. Stowe's book will yield. We do not at all mean to say that we offer it with any confidence, or that we are prepared to contend either that we have apprehended her rightly, or that she is in any way committed to the proposition (if it is one) which we have laid down. Such as it is, it appears to us to furnish an admirable specimen of the truth, that novels on serious subjects are the curse of serious thought. The difficulty of serious reflection upon any subject, and especially on theological subjects, is incalculably increased by those who overlay the essential parts of the question with a mass of perfectly irrelevant matter, which can have no other effect than to prejudice the feelings in one direction or another. If there is ground to believe that agreeable people really will be damned, the probability or improbability of that opinion will not be affected in the very remotest degree by setting before the world minute pictures of these agreeable people, and by asking pathetically whether it is really meant that such a fate can overtake men and women who laugh and joke, and eat their dinners, and make love, and enjoy themselves just like all the rest of the world. Of course no one doubts that, if it be true, it is a great pity. The only question which reasonable people can ask with any interest is, whether it is true. Temporal punishments are often remarked upon in the same style. M. Hugo, for example, in the *Dernier Jour d'un Condamné*, counted out the minutes of a man who was to be guillotined, and described in endless detail every separate sensation attending that condition. The inference suggested (of course it was not drawn) was that society did not know what it meant by condemning a man to death, and that, if it did know, capital punishments would be abolished. The true inference was altogether the other way. People knew in general that it was very unpleasant to be guillotined, and they meant it to be so. The particular items which made up the total were quite immaterial, and M. Hugo's book was accordingly as much beside the mark at which he aimed as Mrs. Stowe's book is beside any mark whatever of a doctrinal kind.

It may be urged that the *Minister's Wooing* is merely a picture of a state of society, and that the authoress was not bound to do more than to paint it truly. But this is false in fact; for it is of such vague hints at argument as we have been describing. And, besides this, the argument is bad in principle, for the book undoubtedly does produce an impression very unfavorable to Calvinism; and though that system is one which we shall not be suspected of admiring, we do not like to see it attacked upon irrelevant grounds. Any one who describes things heartily and vividly takes, for the time, the position which he or she describes. By giving all the details of the eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, which was going on in New-England notwithstanding Dr. Hopkins and his Disinterested Benevolence—by throwing what she has to say into the form of a novel, and by winding up the story with a happy marriage—Mrs. Stowe virtually adopts the cheerful view of life, and rejects the awful one; and the only sort of justification for this which the book contains is that the awful view is so very unpleasant. To us, at least, it is impossible not to resent this. Whatever may be asserted to the contrary, the fundamental beliefs upon which all human conduct proceeds do not depend upon inclination, but upon conviction; and there is hardly any more urgent necessity for men or nations than that those fundamental convictions should rest upon grounds which, if they do not exclude doubt, at any rate show what is doubtful and what is not—what is light and what is darkness. Whether there is a God—whether we can argue respecting his character from any data except those which Revelation supplies—whether there is any Revelation at all, and if so, what its interpretation—are the overwhelming questions on which hangs all human life. To these Dr. Hopkins and Jonathan Edwards gave one set of answers. Others would give very different ones, but it is only upon those terms that either Calvinism, or any other creed whatever, can be properly answered. To make any step towards discovery of the truth upon these matters is the most important, as it is the most awful enterprise which any man can propose to himself; and it is impossible not to feel a very strong sense of indignation against those who nibble at such questions, gossip about them, and, as far as their influence extends, try to substitute for the adamantine foundations on which any genuine faith must rest the mere shifting sand and mud of personal sentiment and inclination. If the real drift of theological novels is extracted and thrown into plain words, its irreverence is horrible.

In the present work there is a certain Priscilla, or as she is always called, Miss Prissy, a dressmaker, who is always in a little fuss about dresses and weddings. She is always bustling about with silks and satins—talking, laughing, and gossiping in a harmless, lively manner. This woman, amongst others, is brought within the shadow of Dr. Hopkins and his theories; and the suggestion whenever she comes upon the stage is, "It is unfair that Dr. Hopkins' theories about damnation should be true, for it would be so very odd and incongruous if Miss Prissy were to be damned." The suggestion is most unfair, and its indirectness makes it worse. No one doubts that an average human mind would see great incongruity and oddity in such an event; but the question is, whether, and to what extent, average human notions of congruity and singularity may be relied upon for the purpose of testing the truth of statements as to the operations of the Divine Mind. Upon that point Mrs. Stowe would have a right to be heard if she had anything to say; but till it is decided, it is not only premature, but very irreverent, and we think unfeeling, to introduce the subordinate question.

What may be called the gospel of vagueness and sentiment has obtained a miserable currency in these times. It is, we think, one of the very greatest evils of the age in which we live. We think that the sea will never come, the waves never beat, the floods never rage again, and we accordingly build our houses most industriously on the sand. This is, we think, a fearful evil; for even if it be true that society is so firmly organized that we have got to the end of those trials which search the very heart and reins—if we have secured for ourselves and our heirs forever that fair chance of being comfortable, provided we are industrious, which may be roughly taken as the meaning of the phrases "civilization" and "social progress,"—it is still not the less important that our mental foundations should be firmly settled. We have still got to live, to marry, to educate children, to discharge some duty in life, and, after all, to die, and go we know not where; and there is something infinitely contemptible in doing all this in a blind, helpless, drifting way, with nothing to guide us but a strange hash of inclinations and traditions. Perhaps no spectacle can be sadder than this; but, if there is any, it is the spectacle of clever, ingenious people who pass their lives in gossiping about the great principles in which their forefathers really did believe, and by believing in which they purchased for their children the inestimable privilege of being able, without conscious inconvenience, to do without any principles at all, and to pass their time in prattling over incongruities between their practice and the small remnant of their theories. The *Great Eastern*, or some of her successors, will perhaps defy the roll of the Atlantic, and cross the seas without allowing her passengers to feel that they have left the firm land. The voyage from the cradle to the grave may come to be performed with similar facility. Progress and science may, perhaps, enable untold millions to live and die without a care, without a pang, without an anxiety. They will have a pleasant passage, and, no doubt, plenty of brilliant conversation. They will wonder that people ever believed at all in clanging fights, and blazing towns, and sinking ships, and praying bands; and, when they come to the end of their course, they will go their way, and the place thereof will know them no more. But it seems very unlikely that they will have such a knowledge of the great ocean on which they sail, with its storms and wrecks, its currents and icebergs, its huge waves and mighty winds, as those who bat led with it for years together in the little craft, which, if they had few other merits, brought those who navigated them full into the presence of time and eternity, their Maker and themselves, and forced them to have some definite views of their relations to them and to each other.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Rumored Movements in the Papal States—Spain and Portugal—The Venetian Emigration—The Italian Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LUGANO, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The rumors of a Papal-Neapolitan attack in the Legations seems gaining ground. Austrian soldiers disguised in the papal uniform are daily arriving at Amona. The Roman Government has given orders for the supply of 40,000 daily rations, and it is certain that His Holiness has under arms 30,000 brigand galley slaves let loose, and mercenaries of every description. PANTI and GARIBALDI are redoubling their efforts, and volunteers are pouring in on every side, and, despite the dismal prophecies of the *Times* concerning the financial embarrassments of Central Italy, I believe the event will prove that, although the agents of Tuscany, as of Piedmont, have been unable to contract a loan in London, the instinct of self-preservation, if no nobler nature of the inhabitants, will supply the deficiency, if deficiency there be.

Despite the semi-official denial of the Spanish journals, it is generally believed that both the Portuguese and Spanish Governments have offered troops to the Pope for purposes of offense or defense, as he may require them. The military energy displayed by Gen. GUYON in order to prevent the popular demonstration on the occasion of the departure of the Sardinian Ambassador from Rome, leads many to suppose that the remonstrances of the Archbishops and higher clergy have had their effect on the Emperor. I do not myself see any proof of this. In the first place it was natural that the French Government should have given strict orders to impede any popular outbreak during the French occupation, the cessation of which, if it is to cease, will be the certain signal for a unanimous insurrection, for which, as the Pope has had fair warning, France cannot then be held responsible; and, secondly, Gen. GUYON is known as an old and staunch patriot, who needs no prompting from the Tuileries to put forth his utmost ability in behalf of His Holiness. If the 15,000 Neapolitans and 30,000 nondescripts do attack the Legations, I much doubt, however, whether the mere moral force of France will suffice to keep the populations of Rome, of Umbria and the Marches from taking part with their brethren the other side the Rubicon.

The Venetian emigration continues. Three thousand Venetian volunteers have arrived at Modena. You are aware that an Emigration Committee exists at Ferrara; its object is to keep alive the agitation in the provinces, to assist the fugitives, to receive them as they cross the frontier, and to furnish them with the means to proceed to the camp. The Committee has ramifications all over the subject provinces. Now and then the Government succeeds in getting a clue to the patriots and their schemes;—lately 14 fugitives from Padua were arrested, and the correspondent of the Austrian *Gazette* asserts that by means of these arrests the Government has possessed itself of the names of the members of the Committees, their secret plans, and their means of realizing them. This is false; old birds are not caught with chaff, and old conspirators never make out *lists of names*. Their watchwords are changed frequently, and though the Austrian broom swept clean in the morning, the web is woven again by evening. Cash is not scarce, as the richest families in the State furnish the funds. One of the leading members of the Committee of Ferrara, a certain CAMERINI, does not hesitate to give his name to the documents published there. He is a young man possessed of a capital of 17,000,000 francs, (over $3,000,000,) and the only heir of his uncle, the the owner of 20,000,000 francs.

Some time since I told you of the miserable condition of the Venetian volunteers disbanded after the war. One of the newspapers of Milan, the *Pungolo*, edited by a Venetian, appealed to the Lombards in their favor, and I see by his list—published last week—that 19,072 francs 48 cents have already been subscribed. The same paper publishes a list of 2,160 francs 24 cents, collected at the office in two days for the millions of muskets after GARIBALDI's appeal. This is a good sign. Pray stir up the Italians in America to imitate their brethren within and without the Peninsula. In England the Italian lists are filling up, and it would be a shame if your Italian population, many of whom are wealthy, should prove the only exception. I feel sure, from what I know of American generosity and sympathy with liberal movements, that if a few leading men and women were to initiate a subscription, if not for muskets for the Venetian emigration, for the support of the families of volunteers, or for one of the thousand noble purposes to which money here is just now well applied—that it would be responded to in a manner worthy of a free people. LAURA SALBRA MANTEGAZZA, sending 1,000 francs, thus appeals to her Italian sisters:

"I had just returned from a pilgrimage to Saint Martino, where, kneeling by the immense tombs which cover the remains of thousands of Italian martyrs, I prayed that that noble blood might inspire Italians to persevere in their holy aspirations. I felt an actual desire to share in some small way the sacrifices made for our country, and returning home, my eyes fell on the name of our great GARIBALDI, at the close of his appeal for a million of muskets. The desire to address all my sister citizens, all Italian women, was irresistible. Oh! let us unite! let us seize this opportunity! let those muskets be purchased all, or nearly all, by us—by the women of Italy. We were no strangers to the resolution which prompted our sons to combat for their country; no strangers to those holy battles to which we sped them with our blessings. In trembling we had educated in those generous sentiments which, perhaps, contributed to the noble impetuosity of our volunteers; in that glory, the glory of our country, we found a consolation which kept us from a thought of regret. But these holy fears and holy hopes, offered up on our country's altar, ought not to be our sole cooperation in this most noble cause. No! let us be the first, let us contribute the largest share to procure the weapons necessary to secure at once the union and independence of Italy."

Yesterday I visited an old lady in this city who had lost her only son and grandson at San Martino. Her letter, sending her offering to the "Woman's Subscription" was wet with her tears. She is quite deaf, and I spelt on my fingers that I thought the sum too large for her slender means. "Oh," she said, "what sacrifice can be great for me, when I have given all that made life precious to my country." While I write fresh lists come in. Scarcely a society or public body in Lombardy, Piedmont, or Central Italy, but sends in its 1,000 to 5,000 francs. When I suggest the possibility of an American subscription, remember that I do so, not because money is not forthcoming, but because I long for some expression of tangible Anglo-Saxon sympathy towards this noble people.

The Mazzini alarms continue. A telegraph from Paris informs the Tuscan Government that MAZZINI is to disembark, with eleven noted conspirators, at Leghorn. The room where he is to lodge is also designated. The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that his letter to the King is but a cloak for the conspiracies he is carrying on at Bologna. Now, I am in a position to inform you that he is neither about to disembark at Leghorn, nor is he in any way conspiring against the existing order of things. The letter to the King was a *bona fide* proposition. He will not attempt to lead the nation in any other path than that in which they are now treading, until Victor EMANUEL himself, by backing out, shall prove to Italy that the house of Savoy is what it was in 1821 and 1848—a traitor to the national cause. I see that all the English papers publish the famous letter. In all there is the same error. Speaking of the *Moderates*, these papers speak of the five days' conspiracy instead of the *three years*.

The British Mercantile Navy.

AN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDER ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

From the Boston Traveller.

Mr. DONALD MCKAY, who, at last accounts, was making a tour of inspection through the British shipbuilding yards, has sent several letters to his friends in Boston, concerning the views of what he had seen. From these letters we have been permitted to make extracts that may be interesting to our shipbuilders and others interested in commerce and navigation:

THE CLIPPER SHIP LIGHTNING.—Although I designed and built this vessel, and therefore ought to be the last to praise her, yet such has been her performance, since Englishmen have learned to sail her, that I must confess I feel proud of her. You are aware that she was so sharp and concave forward, that one of her stupid captains, who did not comprehend the principle upon which she was built, persuaded her owners to fill in the hollow of her bows. They did so, and according to their British bluff notions, she was not only better for the addition, but would sail faster, and wrote me to that effect. Well, the next passage to Melbourne she washed the incumbrance away on one side, and when she returned to Liverpool the other side was also cleared away. Since then she has been running as I modeled her, and is this day considered the swiftest sailing vessel under the British flag. Such is her stability, that her owners are having her poop extended forward to form a third deck in connection with the house amidships and the topgallant forecastle. She is as sound as when built, and as true in outline. As a specimen of speed, I may say that I saw recorded in her log of 24 hours, 436 nautical miles, a trifle over 15 knots per hour. She is a great favorite with passengers, and is the pet of her owners.

The East India Docks are almost filled with merchantmen, many of them of the strangest models I ever saw. The *Alhambra*, which you know is the fullest ship I ever built, would look like a clipper alongside of them, they are so bluff and clumsy about the bows, and have tremendously high sterns, lumbered with quarter galleries. Broadside on, their sheer was made up of crooked lines—that is, high opposite the channels, where the strain of the rigging had hauled the planking up, and between them hollows like the waves of the sea, and their ends drooping like the head and tail of a disgraced dog. Their models must have been made a hundred and fifty years ago, for there is nothing like them in any of the yards that I have visited.

The steam ram is designed to be a shot-proof floating battery, built and fashioned at the ends to destroy any vessel against which she may be propelled. Her strength and speed, therefore, are great, or, are intended to be great. She has no external keel, but is rather sharp on the bottom. The famous iron steamers *Himalaya*, *Delta* and *Immaculate Conception* (yacht for the Pope,) have been built here, also a steamer for the Sardinian Government, and several gunboats for the Royal Navy. I have examined the plans of all these, and their characteristics are rising floors, vertical sides above water, very sharp bows slightly concave, with a modernized beak-head, by which they obtain a little more space than usual in the cutwater.

MATTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Wealth and Fashion—The Indian Summer—Scandal and Gossip—Outrageous Abduction of a Colored Girl—Various Reports—The Burrill-Arnold Murder—Gunpowder Treason—Masonic and Military—Brown University—College Aquatics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

Probably no city in the Union, in proportion to the number of its population, can boast of such an array of private equipages as this, the modest metropolis of Rhode Island. Not only the man who retires upon a hundred thousand, (the cotton aristocracy,) but young men, the premature lords of fortunes, "set themselves up" as soon as a lucky knot is tied, and sport their fancy tandems and the "family carriage." Those who occupy the parquette of the fashionable world content themselves with a more reduced display. In these days of glorious Indian Summer, when the sun and sky above are bright, warm and clear, the air fragrant, and the hearts of youth and maidens bounding with joy and hope and anticipated pleasures, our city is in the meridian of its beauty. We have a Broadway and a Fifth-avenue,—known by different names, however,—which can tell almost as many tales in point of romance as those famed resorts of wealth and fashion in the Metropolis. We have scandalizers and food for scandal; plenty of old maids whose business and delight it is to circulate tales, and amusing it is to witness the brisk competition which sometimes arises, between one and the other, as who can make the biggest story first and spread it widest. Another class are those who love better than all else to tattle, but who are not addicted to defaming and scandalizing. These gossipers are generally the young maidens—the homely ones—disappointed in some love affair, and who are led from idle talking to gossiping, and thence to scandalizing, for the two generally go together. Years only make the difference. Five P. M. is the fashionable hour on our Broadway, and the present week it is thronged.

A story of villainy has been startling the people for the past week, and rapidly circulating from one to another until the whole community are in anxiety about it. "Have you heard the story," says Mr. —— to the first friend he meets. "No! What is it?" "An outrageous abduction case." Mrs. —— calls upon her neighbor and repeats the question, and so spreads the first information of the case, strongly exaggerated in every particular. The present knowledge of the matter is this: Some twelve or thirteen years ago, a rich family in New-Orleans owned a negro woman and child. The family had relatives and connections in this city and at Newport, and, subsequently, when the child was two years of age, it was brought to the last named place, where the family were spending the Summer. It was given to their connections, who lived at Newport, who sent it to school, and afterward attended church at that place. The girl was so near white that it was almost impossible to discover any dark hue in her complexion. She associated with the children of white parents, attended their schools, and was recognized as a white child. In a short time the girl came to this city into another branch of the family. It attended the Sabbath-school of Grace Church, and was here known to possess negro blood only by those who knew of her origin. While here, the girl received a daguerreotype of her mother, who had been freed and had married a Creole, it is said, "one of the vilest and most infamous men" in New-Orleans. About a year ago she was suddenly called upon by two women, one of whom is reputed to have been her mother, who induced her to go back with her to New-Orleans; that she would there live much more comfortable than here, and enjoy herself better. She returned to New Orleans, and was immediately placed in the slave trader's possession, who, however, to the credit of humanity, refused at that time to sell her on account of her extreme white complexion. She was in jail a few days, and then taken and disposed of by somebody and in some manner not definitely known. Such is the outline of the story of abduction. It is also stated that her parentage is a matter of doubt as regards her father, and that she was willfully stolen and taken to New-Orleans by the former owner of her mother, and sold for base and infamous purposes, for the sum of $1,000. I am possessed of the names of the parties, who are highly respectable, but omit their mention lest I should do injustice to persons which are not culpable. Earnest efforts are being exercised to ascertain the bottom line of the case, and ferret out those to whom the odium, disgrace, and execration of such an act fairly belongs. To express a personal opinion, I do not believe from the evidence thus far obtained, that the unfortunate girl's mother ever saw this city, and that if any persons did so represent themselves, it was at the instigation of a person who willfully designed to entice the girl away, and get her at the South and sell her, as was attempted. The reports are very contradictory, and the whole affair is yet shrouded in obscurity. Bishop CLARK is actively engaged in making investigations, and it is to be hoped the matter will soon appear in its true light.

An examination has been going on during the past four days, of two men arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. BURRILL ARNOLD, which act occurred last Spring, in the town of Warwick. The evidence obtained was frail and ineffective, and did not impress any one with the belief of their being concerned in the deed. One of them was discharged to-day, and the trial of the other is progressing. Notwithstanding the vigilance and industry exercised by police and citizens, no clue to the real murders of this estimable man has been obtained.

"The boys" of the ancient town of Bristol, or Narragansett Bay, the summer resort of Cuban families, joyfully celebrated, as customary with them, the anniversary of the Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in England, which saved JAMES the First and his throne. For the past one hundred and seventy-five years, on the 5th November, this British affair has been commemorated in Bristol by bonfires and illuminations. Ever since the loyal days of old colony times it has been recognized by this, perhaps the only town in the country. By force of what reason it is perpetuated, I do not know, except that it may be considered too old an institution to root up, against which, the whole strength of old fogyism would loudly protest.

There is to be a new Commandery of Knights Templar organized in this city soon, to be styled the "Cavalry Commandery." A request for a dispensation has been made to the Grand Massachusetts and Rhode Island Encampment, at the instance of the St. John's Lodge, and it is supposed it will be readily granted.

A Continental Corps is about organizing, consisting of young men, and deriving its pattern from the chivalric company of the Putnam Phalanx of Connecticut.

Apropos of the military, the question is frequently asked, "Where are the Tompkins Blues, who were to visit Rhode Island in October?" They have been anxiously looked for.

The present number of students at Brown University is very large, and the College is enjoying a full measure of prosperity. The recent classification enumerates them as follows: Seniors, 27; Juniors, 51; Sophomores, 57; Freshmen, 70. In all, 205. The importance, as well as the enjoyment of physical education seem to have enlisted the cooperation of these worthy students. The spirit of boat-rowing is all agiow in them. The Sophomore members own one craft, and the Freshmen another; the Graduates possess two, and a fine boat is being constructed to win the prize at the next college regatta. If confidence is half the victory, I am quite sure the Brown students will possess themselves of the glory of that half, and if strength of muscle is the other qualification, they will not be long in gaining a complete Sellerino. HIPPARCHUS.

EDWARD BATES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated St. Louis, Nov. 8, says an important document has been prepared for the press, and published here today, presenting an authoritative exposition of the views of Hon. EDWARD BATES on the Slavery question. It is of a radical Republican character. He believes that Slavery is not beneficial either in a political, social or religious sense, and he is unalterably opposed to its extension into Free territory. He favors the colonization of the free blacks. It is a powerful article, and will produce a sensation.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The Authorized Vindication of Dr. Cheever's Appeal to the British Abolitionists for Aid.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 11.

DR. CHEEVER AND THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: A lengthy leader in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 9th inst., reflecting on Dr. CHEEVER and his Church, deserves reply.

The article is headed "A Disgraceful Appeal," and recounts that statements some time ago appeared in the papers that a Miss JOHNSTONE was in England soliciting aid for the Church of the Puritans; that the statements were generally discredited, but that a letter from Dr. CHEEVER to Mr. SPURGEON, published in another column, left no room for doubt. It then goes on to make extracts from and comments upon the letter, with accompanying strictures upon Dr. CHEEVER, his Church, Abolitionists generally, the special character of this appeal, and closes with the suggestion that it is quite time that the Church of the Puritans were suppressed and that Dr. CHEEVER migrate out of the City.

Now, as to the heading of this article—"A Disgraceful Appeal." How *disgraceful* for one body of Christians to appeal to another for aid? When Dr. CHEEVER himself, in answer to an appeal from the oppressed Waldenses, raised and remitted to them $2,000 to aid them in their noble struggle against the power of Rome, was it *disgraceful?* Was the appeal of Father CHINIQUY to a New-York public, in behalf of his afflicted brethren at the West, *disgraceful?* Was the appeal of Mr. WADDINGTON, in behalf of the Pilgrim Church in England, made in this country, *disgraceful?* Was the late appeal of the Irish delegation *disgraceful?* Was the late appeal of the Home Missionary Society, in behalf of weak churches at the West, *disgraceful?* Mr. RAYMOND should know that, from Paul's time to the present, it has been customary for weak branches of Christ's Church to appeal to the stronger for aid, and these appeals are made where there is the greatest probability of a response. The public should give him the credit of being the first to discover any *disgrace* in such an appeal.

But he thinks it a terrible shame that such an appeal should be made abroad. Surely, were not the editor of the TIMES and the church which he attends *waiting* an opportunity to minister to the necessities of Dr. CHEEVER and his followers? Were not the members of the *ex parte* Council likewise *waiting?* Were not the members of the disaffected exscinded party *waiting?* Yes, all *waiting*, not to aid, but to *suppress* the Church of the Puritans, and that because its noble pastor held up the truth of God against the sin of Slavery. Mr. RAYMOND is certainly not so stupid as not to know that any appeal made to the American churches generally in behalf of Dr. CHEEVER and in support of his Abolition views, would have been worse than bootless, and that for reasons set forth by Dr. CHEEVER in the letter alluded to, because the Church in America is not willing to take a stand against Slavery as *sin*. Yet he would insist that Dr. CHEEVER, if in extremity, should have asked aid where he knew he would not get it, and having failed, should have given up the ghost. The TIMES calls this an "appeal of mendicant Pharisaism." Had he said "mendicant Abolitionism," it would have been as close an approximation to the truth as we might expect from the TIMES. No Abolitionist can be, in the nature of things, a Pharisee. Jesus Christ himself was a pattern Abolitionist, and the Pharisees were conservatives and hypocrites.

But the TIMES goes on to hint that public opinion here must certainly condemn Dr. CHEEVER and his Church for such an appeal, and even goes so far as to insinuate that Dr. CHEEVER is guilty of a "most unbecoming egotism and self-conceit." It is a sufficient reply to this to say that if Dr. CHEEVER's statements in the letter to Mr. SPURGEON are true, such an appeal was absolutely essential to the welfare of Christ's Kingdom. Dr. CHEEVER will undoubtedly stand by his own statement. All that he has said concerning his own ministration was absolutely necessary to authenticate the appeal. Here, again, the TIMES seems to say, "If you had to make an appeal, why didn't you conceal the most important facts, especially those reflecting upon the American Church, and so *fail* to get your aid." Dr. CHEEVER should have said to Mr. SPURGEON—"All the American Churches are Anti-Slavery, hundreds of preachers here, on the Sabbath and at other times, declaim against Slavery, but I have been unfortunately fanatical and ill-tempered in denouncing Slavery, from God's word, as sin, and although the party exscinded from my Church are just as strong Anti-Slavery as those who remain, yet my fanaticism and malignity disgusted them, and they left me without support." This appeal, though it would have been an arrant falsehood, the *Times* would doubtless have approved; especially had it been returned to Dr. CHEEVER with the recommendation to quit the ministry at once.

But is it not singular that Mr. RAYMOND should thus go out of his character as a Conservative to "denounce" Dr. CHEEVER? Does he not run a fearful risk of incurring agitation, and involving the community in "turmoil and strife?" Everybody knows that, should Dr. CHEEVER become popular, no one would fawn about him and his friends so servilely as Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. If everybody shouted "CHEEVER," Mr. RAYMOND would want to "reflect public sentiment," and there would be a sorry mess of it, after what he has just said. The TIMES should take care. The time may come when Mr. RAYMOND will have occasion to apologize, and explain, and worm and sneak around, and he can hardly afford to invest further in that line.

Now we come to a dirty and ambiguous little fib, which reminds us heartily of Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Listen:

"But there are other preachers who denounce Slavery quite as zealously, if not with as much intemperance and malignant passion, as Dr. CHEEVER, who yet have not been compelled to send abroad for pecuniary support, nor would have stooped to that degrading alternative, even if they had been compelled to remove to some more congenial field of labor."

And there is another even more Raymondish than the above:

"The secession from Dr. CHEEVER's Church, which occurred two years ago, was not the consequence of his Anti-Slavery opinions or sermons, half so much as of the acrid, malignant, intolerant temper, which he infuses in his public efforts, and which alienates the sympathies even of those who agree with him in sentiment."

These will be recognized by every one, at all familiar with the case, as a pair of *whoppers*—very sneaking and nasty for even Mr. RAYMOND himself to tell. It is false to charge Dr. CHEEVER with acrid, malignant and intolerant temper, as much so as it would be to call the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND noble, honest, and true. What preacher in this country but Dr. CHEEVER has lifted up the standard of God's word against the sin of Slavery? Has the pastor where Mr. RAYMOND has the honor to attend done so? Can even one other be designated who has done so?

But why should the TIMES spring to resent what it calls the "personal character of this appeal?" Did Dr. CHEEVER personally implicate its editor and designate him as a leading flunkey and dough face, as a "trimmer" whom HALIFAX himself would have heartily despised, as a sneak, a "little villain," a "Jefferson Brick," a parasite upon snobbish respectability, as one of the thousand and one vermin of the Press who never approach God's truth except to bleed or defile it? Surely, what excuse has Mr. RAYMOND for saying what is false about Dr. CHEEVER, when Dr. CHEEVER never went so much into details as to say what is true about him?

But the TIMES thinks that such an appeal "may reasonably arouse the general indignation of the community." Indignation certainly has to do with *agitation*, to which the Editor of the TIMES professes to be opposed. Mr. RAYMOND should, in order to be consistent, counsel his readers not to be indignant or agitated about *anything*. The terrible enormities committed by the Slave Power upon unoffending Christian men, Mr. RAYMOND certainly would not consider a cause of indignation. Why should Mr. RAYMOND be less conservative and more severe upon Dr

LAW REPORTS.

THE WATROUS LAND CONSPIRACY.

The Case Before the New-York Supreme Court—Simon Mussena vs. Charles Stillman and Others.

At Chambers, yesterday, Judge DAVIES entertained this interesting cause, upon an application for leave of absence made by a witness, whose property at Brownsville is endangered by the difficulties there:

The plaintiff, S. Mussina, is the party who has so perseveringly sought the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, for his alleged combination with some of the defendants herein, in the celebrated Caravan case, to betray the plaintiffs and destroy their rights. This action is against the parties to the conspiracy referred to, with the exception of the Judge, who is to be proceeded against by the constitutional process of impeachment, and is brought to recover damages for the fraud of the defendants in divesting plaintiffs of their title to the Brownsville (Texas) town lands and other property, involving some millions of dollars, and for attempting to destroy the rights of said plaintiffs by a false and fraudulent conveyance of the lands in question to the defendants, Basse & Herd, and for obtaining a decree in the United States District Court for the District of Texas, in the case of Carazas and wife against Stillman and others, in favor of plaintiffs, by collusion and other fraudulent acts and contrivances. The defendant, Charles Stillman, who is a citizen of New-York, was subpœnaed as a witness at the plaintiff's instance, under the provisions of the code allowing the examination of a party before trial; but on his examination refused to answer numerous questions, two hundred or thereabouts, and pending the settlement of these interrogatories by the Judge, he (defendant) applied for leave to go to Brownsville to attend to his interests there in the present troubles and excitement on the Texas border. This application was made on affidavits stating these troubles, &c., and was opposed by plaintiffs, who interposed a long affidavit setting out the diligence with which they had prosecuted this examination, and the difficulties which had been encountered in its progress. The matter was argued at Chambers by Mr. Bradley for defendants, and Mr. Jernegan for plaintiffs—on whose part it was insisted that the witness should not be allowed to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, until he had answered the questions to which he had refused to respond, and which might be considered as the most material part of this examination.

It appeared from the statements of counsel that the deposition, so far as it had proceeded, was filed in the Clerk's office about the middle of October last; and the exceptions which the witness had refused to answer remained undisposed of, until this application was made for the witness to absent himself until the Spring Term of the Court. It was stated in the plaintiff's affidavit that he had been anxious and ready to have these exceptions disposed of, and the examination to proceed, and had urged the matter both through his counsel and the attorney who had conducted the examination on their behalf. On the 7th inst. an order was made for the resumption of the examination, and directing that it proceed forthwith, in consequence of which the plaintiff's counsel addressed the following note to the defendant's counsel, desiring to proceed at once, and offering to take the testimony of the witness under any circumstances as to place, hour of the day, &c.:

SUPREME COURT—*Simon Mussina and another* vs. *Chas. Stillman and others.*

LOT C. CLARK, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* We are ready to proceed with the examination of Mr. Stillman, according to the order of the Court made this day, and Mr. Pollard is fully authorized to act for me in the examination, and in making all the arrangements as to time, place and otherwise in relation thereto. We will proceed now before Judge DAVIES, and continue the examination; or, if you prefer, we will take it in one of the Court rooms, or at your office. But we desire to proceed at once. If you cannot proceed now, will you have the goodness to fix an hour to day or to-morrow, when you can proceed? We fix the place in the room of the Supreme Court Chambers, but you can change it to a room in your office if you please. Yours, &c.,

J. L. JERNEGAN.

Nov. 7, 1859.

This offer was not accepted by defendant's counsel, but, on obtaining this notice, he applied for a rehearing of the application to postpone the examination, which was set down for yesterday. The defendant's counsel insisted that the witness should not be compelled to answer the interrogatories referred to, unless they were settled one by one by the Court, as otherwise, though the witness might answer subject to exceptions, the benefit of which he might have upon the trial, he might make exposures which would prove disastrous to his case. The plaintiffs again insisted that in a single case of so much importance, involving, as was conceded, a quarter of a million of dollars, the witness should not be permitted to depart from the jurisdiction, leaving his examination unfinished, and before the pith of his testimony was extracted, as in case of his death great and irreparable damage would be inflicted, since this witness had given the information and statements on which the answer had been made and verified, and had facts within his knowledge which could be obtained from no other source. It was also charged that this application to postpone proceeded from the unwillingness of Stillman to answer, since it was stated that the interrogatories objected to might be allowed, and so disposed of in the course of a day.

After argument and the reading of affidavits, occupying considerable time, the Judge decided, in consequence of the jeopardy of the witness' property in Brownsville, to permit him to leave the jurisdiction, under an order suspending the examination until the first Monday in March next, and requiring that he attend on that day.

Suit for Alimony upon Divorce.

INJUNCTION GRANTED AND A RECEIVER APPOINTED

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge DAVIES, the case of Sarah A. Flostroy *vs.* Ferdinand Flostroy was called up. In this suit the plaintiff applied for alimony pending a divorce suit from her husband on the ground of cruel treatment. In the papers in the case, on the part of the plaintiff it was alleged that the parties were married in this City on the night of the 15th of July, 1857. At the time of the marriage the plaintiff was a widow, and possessed of a house in Tenth-street worth about $9,000, household furniture worth about $1,000, and money on deposit to the amount of $6,300.

On the evening of the marriage, and a few moments before the ceremony took place, the defendant and a lawyer entered her apartment and produced a printed paper, which they requested her to sign. To induce the lady to sign this paper, it was alleged that the defendant represented that it was intended to protect her property and reserve it to her own use in case of his death. The lady alleged that she was "by nature excessively timid and sensitive, and of a very nervous and excitable temperament, and easily excited from the slightest cause, and when under the influence of any excitement was ordinarily so confused as to be incapable of exercising any rational judgment, all of which the defendant well knew." That when he presented himself to her with a stranger on the eve of their marriage, and asked her to sign a paper, it was a complete surprise on her, and she was also excited, confused, mortified, embarrassed and bewildered, that she was almost unconscious of what she was about, and was incapable of exercising any rational judgment as to the consequence of signing such paper.

Since the marriage the defendant had received all the property named and two years' rent of the house, amounting to $1,600. The total amount of plaintiff's property thus received amounted to about $8,000.

She alleged that the representations made to induce her to sign this paper were false, and that the defendant now claimed to hold such property as his own. The lady then charged her husband with cruel and inhuman treatment, rendering it unsafe for her to live with him. She stated that he was worth about $60,000, which he was putting out of his hands to avoid the payment of alimony.

The lady is thirty-eight years of age and the gentleman forty-three.

The defendant in answer set up that the plaintiff had voluntarily conveyed the house and lot to him, and that she had received the greater part of the personal property back; that she was of a peevish disposition and jealous; and on her recent sojourn at Paris had behaved so violently, that the American Minister, the late Mr. Mason, had to interfere, and defendant sent her home; that he is not now rich, his pecuniary affairs having been affected by the crisis of 1857, and still more recently by the war in Italy.

An injunction having been already served on the defendant preventing him from receiving any of the rents of the house on Tenth-street, the Court, pending the decision, appointed H. Bartholf as the receiver of the rents, the same to be paid to the plaintiff.

W. R. Stafford for defendant. Hall and Stocker for plaintiff.

Accident in New-Canal-street.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Elisha Wilkeyson vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was another action against the City, involving the condition of New-Canal-street during the year 1858, and was tried before Judge MULLER, in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff complains that in September, 1858, about 10 o'clock one morning, he was driving his horse and cart through East Broadway, and, upon arriving at its junction with New-Canal-street, he came in contact with a lamp-post, which the defendants had carelessly, negligently, and wrongfully left exposed, without a railing to keep the public from collision with it; that he was pitched out of his cart thereby, and was much bruised and disabled by the fall; that his head and neck were so badly injured, also his wrist and "nose," that he was confined for six weeks in consequence, and was subjected to great expense in procuring medical treatment. The defendants set up a general denial in their answer.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand, and repeated the statements in his complaint, and Dr. Owens, o Williamsburgh, was sworn in relation to the medical treatment. The Doctor was subjected to a pretty rigid cross-examination by Mr. Busteed, and several times appealed to the Court to know if certain questions were not impertinent and unnecessary. The City went to the jury with its case without calling a witness, and those gentlemen were called upon to consider the recent mania for bringing suits against the City, and most of which were unfounded and venal.

The Court instructed the jury that they should not allow themselves to render a verdict against the City merely because it was a rich Corporation, but, if anything, no more than they would give were both the parties private individuals. The jury then retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Shaffer & Huff for plaintiff; Mr. Busteed and R. P. Andrews for defendants.

The Trinity Church Property Suit.

ARGUMENT OF THE APPEAL.

The People vs. *The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church and Paine and others*; *The People* vs. *The Same, Astor and others.*—These are two actions in ejectment brought by the people for a lot on Murray-street in the first, and a lot on Hamersley-street in the second. The actions were commenced in 1856, and have been before reported.

The cases were brought on for trial before Justice SUTHERLAND, in February last, who dismissed the complaints, on the ground that the plaintiffs had failed to establish any title against the defendants, and also, that the action was barred by the statute of limitations. The defence was, that the Church was seized of the property in 1776, under a grant from the Crown, and that it has held them ever since uninterruptedly. The case now came up on appeal from this decision to the General Term, where it was discussed at great length before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM. The only questions were, whether or not the plaintiffs failed to establish title against the defendants in the Court below, and whether or not the action was barred by the statute of limitations. Decision reserved.

Charles Tracy, for plaintiff; Messrs. Ogden, Parker & Evarts, for defendants.

The Bible Revision.

LIBEL SUIT BY DR. JUDD.

Orrin B. Judd vs. *James Edmund.*—This is a libel suit, arising out of the controversies relative to the proposed revision of the English version of the Bible, undertaken by the American Bible Union some time since. The plaintiff, as is well known, was one of the revisers employed by the Union upon the work. He complains upon a number of articles published in several of the Louisville papers during 1857, and also upon passages contained in a book published by defendant during 1856, entitled *Discussion on Revision, &c.* These articles reflected severely on the character and motives of plaintiff in respect to his work upon the proposed revision, and his writings on the subject.

The trial of the cause has commenced before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas. The plaintiff is called as the first witness on his own behalf, and his examination is proceeding.

Messrs. Darlington and John Graham for the plaintiff; A. B. Campbell, James W. Nye and J. W. Gerard for defendant.

The Consolidated Stage Company Case.

Andrew Stevens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This was an action in the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, for damages against the defendants, and was reported in the TIMES of Nov. 10.

The case was now concluded, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

The usual time was obtained by the defendants to make a case for appeal.

Dewey & Savage for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Patent for Enameling Wood.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, NOV. 11—INGERSOL J.

Robert Marcher vs. *John J. Sigler.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent, issued to the plaintiff, March 15, 1859, for an apparatus for enameling (as it is called) wooden moldings before gilding them, composed of a sort of hopper, with two end-pieces, made in the reverse shape to the molding required.

The defendant claimed that there was no novelty in the plaintiff's invention, but that the same thing was in use as long ago as 1847. The jury, however, thought differently and found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages, however, at six cents.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Gifford.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF SNOOKS FOR FORGERY.

John Snooks—of course, that is not his name, but he elects to be so called—was tried yesterday for passing a forged $10 bill on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, on the 20th of August, at Felt's stationery-store in Maiden-lane. When arrested, he had another similar bill about him, with some good money. The defence set up by the prisoner's counsel was that he met a man in Maiden-lane who owed him $30; that he held the man, and insisted on being paid, whereupon the man gave him some bills among which were the bills in question. Snooks was arraigned at a former term of this Court, when, on being taken back to the Tombs, he managed to escape from the officer who had him in charge. He was subsequently arrested, and brought to trial yesterday. The trial occupied the whole day, the Jury, shortly before 5 P. M., returning a verdict of guilty of forgery in the second degree. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for five years and six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—ROOSEVELT, J.

MULLEN, J.—*Everett* vs. *Williman.*—Motion denied.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Funke* vs. *Berthoff et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion, and upon condition that the case be referred to Wm. Kent, Esq., to hear, &c.

Gosche et al. vs. *Jacobshon et al.*—Injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, costs to abide event.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *Burdell et al.*—Amendments disallowed.

Stegman et al. vs. *Cavanagh.*—Motion granted in favor of present creditor making motion.

David Elston vs. *Stephen T. Curran.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PIERREPONT J.

Carpenter vs. *Wright.*—Motion to refer granted.

Weeks vs. *Milleman.*—The injunction in this case must be dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—BRADY J.

Colley vs. *Howley.*—Motion granted.

Graffenhagen vs. *Knob.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Application of Lovett.—Motion denied.

Butler vs. *Hurd.*—Decree settled.

At the town meeting in Winchester, Mass., Nov 8, measures were taken to protect the pickerel, and prevent them being caught out of the ponds in that town, by parties from Boston and elsewhere. The taking of pickerel is forbidden by law between December and May, under a penalty of one dollar for each fish in any town which adopted the provision of the statute of 1859.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

MEATS.

Unusual dullness in this branch of business is generally complained of. Yet the demand is not apparently so discouragingly limited as to render dealers willing to make any noticeable reductions in prices, to tempt buyers to purchase more freely.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well supplied with most kinds, and the daily receipts are large. The inquiry from consumers, however, is not very brisk, though prices continue to tend downward.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37	@	62½
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH

Have been in moderate request, at our revised quotations.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	44	@	50
Mackerel, each	15	@	18
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Whitefish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Flounders, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
King-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	15
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Haddock, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Porgies, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Terrapin, each	12	@	15
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Oysters, ℔ 100	25	@	—
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Clams, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	25	@	50
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	15
	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The business of the week has been fair. Prices have been generally sustained. Supplies are good for the season.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 87½	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	15	@	20
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	—
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	25	@	62
Cabbage, each	3	@	6
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	75	@	3 00
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	30
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	18	@	25
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Beans, Lima, ℔ half-peck	—	@	25
Beans, Lima, shelled, ℔ quart	—	@	25
Beans, String, ℔ half-peck	—	@	25
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	87	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	10	@	18
Squashes, each	10	@	25
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	3
Chicory, ℔ head	2	@	3
Celery, ℔ bunch	—	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Watercresses, ℔ quart	5	@	6
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	—	@	50
Sorrell, ℔ peck	—	@	25
Green Peppers, ℔ dozen	—	@	12
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	—	@	5
Nasturtiums, ℔ half peck	—	@	50
Egg Plants, ℔ dozen	50	@	75
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Chives, ℔ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	3

FRUIT.

Supplies of domestic are diminishing; and the assortment is less extensive. The demand, however, is not remarkably active.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	75	@	1 00
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	9	@	12
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	75	@	—
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Pears, ℔ half-peck	1 25	@	2 00
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	8	@	12
Quinces, ℔ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	18	@	37
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been moderate, at our revised quotations.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	20	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	30	@	31
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	26	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

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From the Saturday Review.

With regard to the selection of the letters, and the simple narrative which has been contributed to them as a setting, we can hardly overpraise the taste, the judgment, and the manly sense with which the editor has fulfilled his pious task.

From the Literary Gazette.

It is a fitting memorial that his brother has raised over him. Taste and judgment we had a right to expect from a Fellow of Trinity. But to these have been added precisely that manliness and good sense which Major Hodson would most have desired that his biographer should possess.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—TWO HUNDRED AND fifty dollars reward will be paid by me for the recovery of two BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the State of Missouri, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and both given for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and numbered 2,674 and 2,675. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or using the said Bonds, as they were last night stolen from the subscriber, and application for renewal of the same has been made to the State of Missouri.

ALEX. H. NONES,
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DOG LOST.—ABOUT OCT. 27, IN THE NEIGHborhood of 7th-av. and 15th-st., a yellow and white Newfoundland and mastiff, crossed dog, answers to the name of "Nero;" by returning him to No. 97 West 14th-st., $5 reward will be paid. Any person found with the dog in his possession, after this advertisement, will be dealt with according to law.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, upon the *First Commandment*. The first of a course of *Plain Sermons on the Commandments*, to be preached on SUNDAY EVENINGS, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HOW LONG, O! LORD, HOW LONG?—A Union Prayer-meeting for the enslaved and for slaveholders will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. John Brown in his prison, and Gerrit Smith in his asylum, whatever their mistakes, will not be forgotten. Clergymen are requested to give notice on the Sabbath.

REV. DR. McMENAMY, REV. T. WALSH and other vindicators of Gospel truth, without the traditions of men, will meet in public conference the advocates of the pretented saving power of "the last rites of the Church," in the New Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., near corner of Thompson st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Anniversary services of the Sunday Schools will be held in the Church at 3 o'clock P. M., when the annual sermon to the children will be delivered by the Pastor.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, Rev THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Ora services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M TO-MORROW, Rev. JOSEPH BREWSTER, Rector of Christ Church, New-Haven, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church in the EVENING.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Subject—Morning—*The Gospel a Joyful Sound.* Afternoon—*Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering.* The first discourse of a series. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE SEAMEN'S CONVENTION, CALLED by the Port Society, will hold its closing meeting at the Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., Capt. A. H. FOOTE, U. S. Navy, Capt. ANDREW BARTLETT, Rev. C. W. DENISON, and Rev. CHARLES J. JONES.

BROOME STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner of Greene. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the Chapel, corner of 33d-st., and 8th-av., services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; evening Discourse by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER; subject: *Kibroth Hattaavah, the Graves of Lust.* Seats free.

THE FLUSHING M. E. CHURCH, HAVING been enlarged and otherwise improved, will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY NEXT. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES, at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, of New-York, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. T. STUDLEY, of Brooklyn.

YORK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Gold.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A.M., by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, of Carlton-av. M. E. Church. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon on *Christ as a Mechanic.* Seats free.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, 14th inst., Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, of the 37th-st. Church, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and Rev. Mr. HILTON, of the Minnesota Conference, at 7 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—THE regular meeting will be held at Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by the President, DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, on *The Religious Reformations of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.* The public are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DEliver the second discourse of the doctrinal series in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*God's Omniscience.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, THE CONVERTED Jew, will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wreck Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Benefit of Little Cordelia Howard.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Foundling of the Forest. Evening—Foundling of the Forest—Rival Pages.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrelsy and Black Blunders.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wauch's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news we receive from Mexico is of more than ordinary importance. Gen. Marquez, whose departure from Guanajuato had been announced, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and in favor of appropriating a conducta of $2,800,000, which had been entrusted to him for convoy to Tepic. Upon the reception of this news at the capital, the French and British Ambassadors had joined in a vigorous but ineffectual protest. Miramon, upon hearing the tidings, bestirred himself, ordered horses for himself and for aides-de-camp, and despite the remonstrances of his cabinet, had sallied forth to seize "the traitor." It was well understood, however, that a share of the plunder was rather the aim of his expedition. The operations of the new campaign had had diverse fortune. Mejia, the Liberal leader, had been ingloriously beaten in his expedition against Cordova, losing 600 men and 1,000 stand of arms, without firing a gun. Degollado, *en revanche*, had defeated Alford, capturing his artillery, and entering Guanajuato in triumph. His next step was to be an attack upon Gen. Woll, at Legros. Brownsville was still besieged by Cortinas, a body of whose men had seized and sacked the town of Rio Grande.

The bark *Emily*, which left this port in June last, rigged as a bark, bound to the coast of Africa, ostensibly upon a trading voyage, arrived here yesterday in charge of Lieut. H. K. Stevens, of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, with a prize crew. She was seized, it appears, on the 22d of September last, upon suspicion of being about to engage in the Slave-trade. A portion of the original crew, including the captain, who were sent home in her, were placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, and will, to-day, be committed to the Eldridge-street Jail, to await a preliminary examination before one of the United States Commissioners.

An arrival at Halifax, from Bermuda, brings intelligence of the loss of the barque *Antelope*, upon the Bermuda Shoal. The yellow fever is reported as prevailing at St. Thomas.

Throughout the City last evening, at all the localities where the Teutons congregate the most, the Schiller *Fête* was kept up with becoming spirit. At the Astor House there was a large and aristocratic gathering, and those who could not afford to dine there, attended banquets and balls at the Turners' Hall, the Steuben House, Harmony Garten, and at Hillenbrand's.

The Police Commissioners have ordered the General-Superintendent to report to the District-Attorney for prosecution, the names of violators of the Liquor and Election Laws. Two members of the old Force were restored.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, a verdict of $500 was recovered against the City by a person injured in driving through New-Canal-street, in consequence of the bad state of repair of the street. The appeal in the suit brought in the name of the People against Trinity Church, to test the title of the Church to the property known as the "Church Farm," was argued yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but no decision was rendered. A suit brought by Dr. O. B. Judd, one of the Revisers employed by the American Bible Union, for a libel contained in certain publications, relative to his course and work as a Reviser, is on trial before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas. The land case, in which Judge Watrous, of Texas, has been so notoriously involved, appeared yesterday on the records of our courts. Simon Muskna, the original instigator of the impeachment, brings suit against the associates of the Judge in the alleged conspiracy; and an interlocutory question gives occasion to restate the particulars of a transaction with which frequent repetition has not made the public familiar.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday there was a fair demand for the Railway Shares, and better prices by ¼@½ ₱ cent. were paid, though the market left off dull in the afternoon. The State Stocks were steady. No change in Money or Foreign Bills. The *Arago*, for Havre, will take out to-morrow about $750,000 in Bullion.

The movements in Flour were quite extensive—having embraced receipts of 27,391 bbls., and sales of 34,650 bbls. Speculators were the principal purchasers. Prices advanced partially, 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Heavy transactions in Wheat, were likewise reported—mainly on speculation—at firmer rates. Corn, Rye, and Barley attracted more attention. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Hay, Whisky, Candles, Tallow, and Tobacco, were generally in fair demand. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton at full quotations. Provisions were moderately sought after. Pork was cheaper. The freight engagements were restricted.

Characteristic and Foolish.

The citizens of Carrol County, Kentucky, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the navigation of the Mississippi is conducted, by the capitalists of "the big and little cities" of "the big and little States," on the Atlantic coast, held a meeting at Ghent a few days ago for the purpose of setting the matter to rights. Most people in this quarter of the world will probably imagine that they then and there determined to form a company for the purpose of building and running steamers in their own way, that large quantities of stock were subscribed for on the spot, and that measures were taken to secure incorporation, officers appointed, and a general plan of operations traced out, and an appeal made to the public for the support of the enterprise. Nothing of the kind. All this would have been very much too practical and business-like. Our Kentucky friends would not stoop to such foolish details. They, on the contrary, resorted to the true, genuine, original, recognized Southern mode of promoting Southern industry. In other words, they have "called a Convention" of the Southern and Southwestern States, to take the matter into consideration; and we have not the slightest doubt a tolerably large gathering of eloquent gentlemen will respond to the appeal, and meet at any place they appoint.

But we think we can predict with safety that the Eastern capitalists need not be in the least alarmed at the prospect. Three or four years' experience of Southern "Commercial Conventions" enables us to state with confidence that steamboat building and running will receive a very cursory notice at the hands of this august body, while Slavery, the Slave-trade, and "Old Brown," will be discussed with freedom and ardor, and that a series of resolutions will be passed expressing, in good set terms, the opinions entertained by Kentucky gentlemen of "Seward and the Abolitionists;" and that at the close the further consideration of the steamboats will be postponed until the "nigger question" has been finally settled, all the "fanatics" have withdrawn into Canada, and the South has nothing else to complain of.

If Southerners will allow us, we will express with all possible deference onr doubts whether "Conventions" furnish the best means of bringing everything to pass which the heart of man can desire. As schools for the cultivation and promotion of "gab," we admit them to be unsurpassed; but we cannot at this moment recollect a single branch of commerce or industry, in any country in the world, which has been built up by their instrumentality.

The San Juan Dispute.

We have no fears that the pending dispute concerning the ownership of the Island of San Juan, will lead to any interruption of the friendly relations which now exist between the United States and Great Britain. But the tone which the British Press maintains on the subject,—its cool and offensive assumption that all the right of the question is on their side and all the wrong on ours, with its menacing intimations of the necessity of rebuking American arrogance and presumption, make it a duty at least to clear up the subject somewhat for the information of our own people. We have accordingly had a map prepared and published in the Times of this morning, which will render it easy for every one who chooses, to inform himself as to the merits of the controversy.

The treaty of 1846 was intended to decide the dispute as to the proper boundary line between the Northwestern possessions of the two countries. The Americans claimed up to the line of 54° 40′:—the English claimed down to the line of 45°. As a compromise both parties agreed to accept the parallel of 49° as the boundary across the continent. That line prolonged would have cut off part of Vancouver's Island—leaving a portion of it in our possession. To this the English objected, as this island was of considerable importance to them and they were specially anxious to retain it all. Upon this point also our Government yielded;—and a provision was accordingly inserted in the treaty that the boundary line should be continued westward from a point already determined by a previous treaty—

"Along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of *the channel* which separates the Continent from the Island of Vancouver, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided that *the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits* south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude should remain free and open to both parties."

The English Press assumes that the channel here referred to means the entire space embraced between Vancouver's Island and the Continent:—and that the boundary line must run straight through that space, without any reference to the point whether it is navigable or not. The *Saturday Review* states the question briefly thus:

"It is absurd to pretend that, in drawing the frontier on the map, they were thinking of some hydrographic chart, in which the *navigable or preferable channel* might deviate to the east or to the we t. The channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland is like the channel between England and France, or the channel between Great Britain and Ireland. *The whole interval between the opposite shores* is treated as a single body of water, and the boundary line which coincides with *its centre* determines the ownership of the islands, as it may leave them on one side or the other."

This is the nature and the basis of the British claim. In reply to the inferences drawn from it, we must remember, in the first place, that the only object of departing from the parallel of 49° at all, as the boundary line, was to give the English possession of Vancouver's Island. Not a word was said about any other island, or any other object. It would have been inconvenient to divide that island between the two countries, and for that reason alone the boundary line was so deflected as to give the whole of *that* territory to England. The natural presumption would be, therefore, that if any doubt should arise as to the construction of the treaty, it should be interpreted, in part, at least, by this intention—that is, so as to give England the whole of Vancouver's Island, and nothing more.

In the next place, it will be noted that the Treaty provides that "the *navigation* of the *said channel* and straits" shall be free and open to both parties. This language implies clearly that the channel in question was a navigable channel, and not merely the "whole interval between the opposite shores," as the English Press would have us believe. It is evident, furthermore, that a distinction is drawn by the language of the Treaty between the *channel*—which is navigable, and through the centre of which the boundary line is to run—and the *straits* which, as well as the channel, are to remain free and open to both countries.

No unprejudiced person can read the treaty without seeing clearly enough that its object was to give the English Vancouver's Island and nothing else, south of the boundary line which had been agreed upon for the mainland. The construction for which the English now contend, as a glance at the map will show, would cut directly across several smaller islands, and thus increase the very difficulty which the deflection of the line was intended to avoid. The channel which runs along the coast of Vancouver's Island is the broadest, deepest and most available track for vessels through the archipelago, and was, without doubt, in the immediate contemplation of the parties who made and the Governments which ratified the Treaty of 1846. Indeed, if the English critics will look at a map, published in London by Trubner, and in New-York by Colton, in 1855, before any controversy arose on the subject, they will find the boundary laid down pecisely as it is now claimed by the United States. It is worthy of remark, also, that within a very short time the English have changed their ground as to the proper boundary. Until very lately they have insisted that the "channel" intended by the Treaty was the Strait of Rosario, running along near the mainland,—which would give them all the islands in the Gulf, as well as Vancouver's. This claim, however, was soon exploded, and they have now fallen back on the pretense that no navigable channel was designated, but only the whole "interval" between the Continent and Vancouver's Island. This position is quite as untenable as the other.

The tone in which our brethren over the water have seen fit to discuss this question has been to the last degree offensive and insolent. Apparently misled by the moderation of the American Press into the belief that the claim had no hold in the convictions of the American people, they have assumed throughout that it would be abandoned the moment it was boldly resisted. They have treated the occupation of the island by Gen. Harney, therefore, as an act of pure piracy, and have talked with the utmost confidence of forcing our Government instantly to disavow it. We are happy to believe that on this point they will find themselves very much mistaken. If the act was without authority, our Government will probably say so. If it was wholly unnecessary and without provocation or justification, we cannot doubt that it will be both repudiated and apologized for. But the clamor and vehemence with which it is denounced will have no effect upon either our Government or people, except to render both far more reluctant than they might otherwise have been to yield anything, either of territory or apparent right, to the claims of the British Government.

Dr. Cheever's Mission Church.

Yesterday's *Tribune* contains the official vindication of Dr. Cheever's mendicant appeal to British Abolitionists for aid in supporting his pulpit in the City of New-York. We must not be accused of any special spite against Dr. Cheever, still less of any overweening personal vanity, for transferring this document to our own columns this morning. We are not, we trust, unduly proud of having provoked its vituperation,—nor shall we exult in any unseemly fashion over the humiliation such a performance cannot fail to inflict on its authors and those whom they profess to serve. Although it is signed "One who Authorized the Appeal," and although it smacks of the charity and good temper which mark the ministrations of the Church of the Puritans, we are unwilling to believe that it was written by Dr. Cheever himself. It is probably the effusion of some gentle member of his little band of disciples, who mistakes for something noble qualities which Dr. Cheever's best friends deplore as degrading, and who has just enough vigor of intellect to enable him to imitate the malevolent contortions, without a particle of the real force and inspiration of his modest master.

We reprint it simply as the *official* vindication of what we have branded as the disgraceful appeal of Dr. Cheever to British Abolitionists, to sustain him in preaching sermons to empty pews in New-York City. We commend it to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and his associate contributors, as a specimen of the preaching for which their alms are solicited. Perhaps they may infer from its temper and its language why Dr. Cheever's hearers are not willing to pay for the privilege of sitting under the gentle droppings of his sanctuary:—and if they have not permitted their missionary ardor to overbear their common sense, they may be able to judge how much good they are likely to effect by sending money to support a church governed and inspired by such a spirit. For if Dr. Cheever himself is not the author of this document, it indicates accurately the effect of his regular ministrations upon one of his congenial, devoted and steadfast friends.

We should be glad to aid our readers in the effort to detect in this paper any plausible excuse for the appeal to British Abolitionists on behalf of Dr. Cheever's Church. They will scarcely find it in the prediction of the writer that "the time may come when Mr. Raymond will have occasion to apologize and explain, and worm and sneak around" Dr. Cheever;—or in the reference to our statements as "whoppers—very sneaking and nasty,"—or in his characterization of the Editor of this journal as "a leading flunkey and dough face,"—a "sneak,—a little villain, a Jefferson Brick, a parasite upon snobbish respectability, as one of the thousand and one vermin of the Press who never approach God's truth except to bleed or defile it." All this flux of feculent rhetoric has its uses; it indicates the taste, the culture, the daily reading, and the spiritual exercises of the representative of the Puritan church who writes it. But it does not show on what grounds of justice and of decency he asks British Abolitionists to indulge him, at the expense of their pockets, in the luxury of uttering or of listening to such stated preaching of the Gospel as this. Possibly the reason may be found in the claim that "no preacher in the country, but Dr. Cheever, has lifted up the standard of God's Word against the sin of Slavery:"—but, unfortunately, the declaration, in any reputable sense which can be given to it, is untrue. It is quite possible that no preacher has equaled or even rivaled Dr. Cheever in using God's Word as a vocabulary of curses—in sifting it for epithets of denunciation—in exploring its pages for forms and phrases of damnation, to be hurled with Christian meekness at the heads of all those who differ from him in regard to Slavery. Dr. Cheever has a special gift for evading the penalties of the civil law,—and for cloaking his breaches of the moral law against profane swearing, by clothing the ebullitions of his Christian wrath in the language of Scripture:—and if this is what his champion means by "lifting up the standard of God's Word," his supremacy will probably not be called in question. How much good he has done thereby, either to the "standard" or to those in whose faces it has been lifted up, his decayed church, the departed confidence of the Christian public, his begging appeal to foreign Abolitionists, and the angelic temper of his disciple in the *Tribune*, may inform the world.

The real argument of this official vindication—all, we mean, of argument that it contains—is found in its statement that—

"From Paul's time to the present, it has been customary for *weak* branches of Christ's Church to appeal to the stronger for aid, and these appeals are made where there is the greatest probability of a response. * * Any appeal made to the American churches generally in behalf of Dr. Cheever, and in support of his Abolition views, would have been worse than bootless, and that for reasons set forth by Dr. Cheever in the letter alluded to, because the Church in America is not willing to take a stand against Slavery as sin."

Why is Dr. Cheever's church "weak?" It is in the largest city of the Western Hemisphere; is surrounded by wealth and culture, and numbered among its members and supporters, at the outset, strong, substantial and zealous Christian men. Dr. Cheever declares that they left it because he preached against Slavery. But Henry Ward Beecher preaches against Slavery, and instead of losing his supporters, they gather around him closer and thicker every year, and he is compelled to enlarge still farther what is already the largest church in this country. Dr. Cheever will scarcely allege that Mr. Beecher does not "lift up the standard of God's Word against the sin of Slavery" as truly and as effectively as he does himself:—why is not *he* compelled to send agents on mendicant missions to British Abolitionists for succor and a salary? Is Dr. Cheever so morbidly conceited—so complete a monomaniac in his Pharisaical self-complacency, that it never occurs to him to seek the secret of this difference in his own defects? Can he not appreciate—or does he suppose his hearers insensible to—the difference between preachiag the truth in love, and preaching it in wrath and hatred, and with the hideous temper of a Grand Inquisitor, in the days when racks and tortures were the orthodox modes of "lifting up the standard of God's Word" against sin? The mere fact that his church is "weak" does not prove that it deserves to be strengthened;—the natural and just presumption to be drawn from the weakness of any church situated as is the Church of the Puritans, is that the pastor is not the man for the place—that he can do no good by remaining in it, and that all the alms bestowed in keeping him there will be utterly wasted and thrown away. He may gratify the congenial passions of a few personal adulators, and gratify his own vanity, and perhaps derive pleasure from the thought that he is vexing the souls, by cheating the hopes, of his opponents. But these are scarcely sufficient motives for a "Macedonian cry" sent over the sea to provoke a large influx of British gold into the treasury of an American church.

We beg our readers to understand that we have not brought this matter before the public, nor are we responsible for its present discussion. Dr. Cheever himself has given it to the world by his personal appeal, and by the peculiar grounds on which he based his claim to British aid he has challenged and invited the public scrutiny of their validity. We have not hesitated to declare our conviction that he does not merit, as a public teacher, the eleemosynary aid he asks at the hands of British Abolitionists. Those who may be disposed to censure the freedom of our personal strictures, will do well to remember the arrogant personal claims which have provoked them. The *Tribune* Expositor declares that "no Abolitionist can be, in the nature of things, a Pharisee." We refute his philosophical deduction by the fact of Dr. Cheever's existence.

A Peruvian Parade.

The military laurels won by President Buchanan in Utah, Kansas, Nicaragua and Virginia are green and glorious. But our illustrious Executive must look well to his renown, for the price of fame is perpetual preeminence; and a South American dignitary, the President of Peru, Don Ramon Castilla, is evidently in a fair way to rival, if not to surpass, the hero of Harper's Ferry. Don Ramon, indeed, has just achieved a feat of arms which deserves to be classed with the brightest exploit of that immortal King of France, of whom history records that he,

"With forty thousand men
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

The Republic of Ecuador, as our readers may be surprised to learn, has recently been undergoing an attack of revolution. The immediate object of this most unusual convulsion was the ejection from the seat of power of a highly obnoxious President, Gen. Robles by name. The said Robles had approved himself as impartial a troubler of his fellow-creatures as that famous eclectic Sir Horatio Palvasene, of whom the old ditty declares that, being born an Italian and become an English knight under Elizabeth, he put the whole world to profit, and with an equal ardor "pillaged the Pope and robbed the Queen." Robles plundered the Treasury of Ecuador with one hand and the merchants of Peru trading in Ecuadorian ports with the other. He behaved to the Peruvians, in short, very much as Mexican Miramon has so long been behaving to Americans. But the spirit of Pizarro breathes through the Peruvian heart, and makes that formidable people much less tolerant of Robles than we have been of Miramon. So Gen. Castilla, the Peruvian President, resolved one fine day to act on the modern principle of intervention, give Robles a drubbing, and air his own gallant army. Accordingly, not with forty, but with four thousand men and all necessary appurtenances of war, he set sail in a goodly fleet from Paita to assail Robles in Guayaquil, and utterly abolish him from off the face of the earth. "Far off his coming shone," and the wicked Robles trembled much more intensely at the vision than Brigham Young condescended to do when the American army marched into his rocky realm. He took thought with himself as to his ability to meet his foe; and reporting unfavorably, suddenly left—or in the graphic language of Gen. Castilla, who, like Cæsar and Napoleon, is his own historian, "disappeared."

In consequence of this decisive manœuvre, Gen. Castilla, who quitted his native land inflamed with the desire of "quickly terminating the campaign undertaken against the Government of Ecuador," found his warmest hopes more than fulfilled. He found, on reaching the scene of action, that his enemy had completely vanished, leaving "not a track behind," and that "there were not in Ecuador any enemies to fight against." This being the state of things, the Peruvian President, with a singular felicity of instinct, at once determined that it "would be indecorous to employ the arms of Peru," and having struck upon this happy conclusion, at once "ordered the troops to go on shore to refresh themselves, and let the ships be fumigated."

At this point, perhaps, it is that Mr. Buchanan has a little the advantage of Gen. Castilla as a commander, for the moment in which Mr. Buchanan has discovered that he "had no enemies to fight against," has always been chosen by him for the signal displays of his strategy and his valor, and, on the whole, we suppose we must own that, as before the rest of the world, this parade of Castilla will hardly equal in its dignified revelations of South American political and military skill, the impressions produced by the campaign of Harper's Ferry and the subsequent course of Gov. Wise and Mr. Buchanan, in regard to the integrity of the great North American Union, the valor of Virginia, and the mental capacity of the distinguished personages to whom the control of public affairs in the United States has been confided by a judicious people made to that part of the world, and it gives us the opportunity to demonstrate in the most practical manner several important points relative to our interests in that region, and the importance of our present negotiations with Mexico.

These engines, with the machinery and goods, having been landed at Port Lavaca, will be transported to their destination over land, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, by wagons. They make 50 tons or 100,000 pounds of freight, the contract price of which from New-York to the mines is 15 cents per pound, making the entire cost of freight $15,000. A mine must contain an inexhaustible store of riches to pay such a rate of freight as this; but there is no other alternative. The company must abandon their enterprise entirely, or submit to the long, tedious and expensive method of forwarding whatever they need for mining purposes over immense stretches of uninhabited, desert country, from New-York *viâ* St. Louis or Texas, or from San Francisco, California.

The only feasible route to Arizona is from Guaymas through Sonora. The rate of freight from New-York to Guaymas, under ordinary circumstances, may be estimated at $80 per ton, or 1½ cents per pound, and from Guaymas to the interior of Arizona, at 4 cents per pound, thus making the rate of freights for the entire distance from New-York to Arizona 5½ cents per pound, or but little more than one third the rate now paid by the Sonora Company, and the route they have selected is the most economical of all within United States Territory. The route through Sonora would save this Company, in the item of freight on their present adventure, but little less than $10,000, and when we reflect on the vast interests that lie slumbering in that region, we cannot but be alive to the importance of a liberal treaty with the neighboring Republic, which will give us not only rights of way, but other privileges of a trading and commercial nature.

Disunion in Virginia.

An intelligent correspondent writing, from the Valley of Virginia, a letter which we publish this morning, informs us that the most extraordinary revulsion of sentiment has taken place throughout Virginia, in consequence of the Harper's Ferry business. Political conservatism has suddenly vanished, like one of those sinking streams of the Western part of the State, which dive into the earth, only to reappear a brawling torrent miles away. The impossibility of keeping upon courteous terms with the Northern States, is universally asserted. The act of Brown and his partisans is recognized as the act of the whole Northern people; and, any wonder we may indulge in at the inefficacy of the energetic disclaimer uttered by the North through the Press, may be qualified by the recollection, that Virginians are only a reading people, so far as the Richmond journals may be regarded as literature. It is quite safe to say, that very few, indeed, of the inhabitants of the "Tenth Legion" have any idea other than that Brown was the accredited agent of a majority of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States; and that an indefinite number of Browns may be looked for in Virginia, at an early future. In these circumstances, nothing is more natural than that every element of repulsion should be set actively to work.

But the disunion fever, which our correspondent discovers, is by no means of the same generic type as that prevalent nearer the tropics. There is a strongly commercial aspect to the political treatment of the question. Disunion on the Gulf means cheaper slave-labor; for from the frontier of an independent republic, hostile to Slavery, slaves must necessarily be withdrawn. Disunion in Virginia signifies a determination to stop the exodus of slaves from the State; by rendering the property in such holdings safer and more enduring; and by erecting more difficult barriers against the temptations of the abolitionist, and the bolder efforts of captains like Brown. The entire depletion of Virginia is, in the absence of revived Slave-trade, the prime need of the cotton-growing States; to retain slaves, and to enjoy their labor, the Virginian believes to be the most valuable tradition received from his venerable fathers. These are the views of classes, and classes are operated upon by politicians through their fears, and the fears of the "Tenth Legion" are reasonably enough aroused. But individual interests are independent of these influences. If the panic be as violent as it is represented, the private owners of slaves may bluster and rave as they please at secession gatherings, and propose what measures of retaliation or of defence their fears or temper may prompt. Nevertheless, the insecurity of his human herd is the main point; and even with a Union, he must be satisfied of the augmented danger he incurs of losing his property, and without a Union, he must know its retention to be a practicable impossibility.

In truth, the association of Virginia with any more Southern States in a project of disunion would furnish the era from which its future historian would date emancipation. To-day the institution perishes of exhaustion. From all parts of the State, and especially the trans-Alleghanian portion, slaves are incessantly hurried to Richmond, or shipped to Nashville, for sale to Southern dealers. More than the annual increase is thus exported southward by the fears or the poverty of the slaveholder, while northward that everlasting current of runaways—an exportation beyond the control of the most indefatigable excise—is opening a vital vein in the system. It is doubtful, indeed, whether even the added vigilance invited by the Harper's Ferry failure will seriously diminish this outgo, while new motives will undoubtedly be given to the slaves to attempt escape. Add to this state of things the new element of disunion, place the Northern plotters of servile insurrection beyond the reach of a State requisition or of Federal process; and let Pennsylvania, not Canada, be the secure sanctuary of the fugitive slave, and a year would not elapse before "*Sauve qui peut!*" would be the cry, and the southern line of Virginia would be darkened by an exodus unequaled since Sesostris poured his hordes into Asia. Without its slaves Virginia could no longer remain in the Southern Confederacy; and that vision of an independent Northern Republic, which is probably never to exist, would be reinforced by another Free State. Such results are inevitable, and, bating the disunion fragment, wholly beyond the preventive powers of the "Tenth Legion." Let it ponder the subject, and exert its asserted influence in Virginia politics accordingly.

The White Captive.

The connoisseurs of New-York are beginning to learn that a great sculptor as well as a great painter may possibly be had (having first been born, which is, after all, as Horace wisely sang, the great essential in the genesis of genius,) in the studios of nature on this side the sea, almost as well as in the studios of art beyond the Atlantic. This impression is not likely to be enfeebled by the exhibition in this City of Mr. Palmer's wonderfully vigorous and expressive statue of the "White Captive," which has been very handsomely put at the disposal of Mr. Schaus, in Broadway by its owner, Hon. Hamilton Fish, in order that it may be shown to the public for their own good and for the profit of the artist. A "private view" of the statue took place last night at Mr. Schaus new exhibition rooms, No. 669 Broadway. Upon the work, in its artistic aspect, we cannot now dwell critically, absorbed as we are in the possible mischief to which its exhibition may give rise at this fearful juncture of our national affairs. Mr. Palmer, who is a Northern man by birth, (although he vainly tries to cloak the fact beneath his calling as an artist) pretends his "White Captive" represents a lovely white girl fallen into the power of the cruel aborigines of America. But when we remember that the statue belongs to a Republican Ex-Senator, who has but recently returned from England, who can doubt that the conception of such a work made a part of the original plot laid by Seward, Brown, Greeley and Forbes for the conquest of Virginia, and that the "White Captive" here set before us typifies one of those "females in tears" who was metaphorically brought into Court at Charlestown during the trial of "old Ossawatomie?" The design of this piece of sculpture is evidently as black as the marble is white of which it is made; and Gov. Wise will be recreant to Virginia if he does not send on at once a requisition for the statue and the artist. The one might be reduced to lime, and the other calcined to death in the course of the process.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" was played here last evening for the third time, to a house in every respect equal to that which greeted it on its first night. It was a good performance, the chorus and orchestra being in fine working order, and the principal singers somewhat more at home in their parts. Most of the *morceaux* were loudly applauded. The favor of the public is undoubtedly with the composer, but there is dissatisfaction with the principal artists, and an idea that the management has not put out its best strength in the caste. That dramatic singers are required for an opera like this, is abundantly proved by the success of Signor Ferri, and the comparative failure of everybody else. We hope to see the opera with another distribution.

There will be a grand *matinée* to-day, when the whole of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given.

THE SCHILLER FEST.

The German Population Surrender Themselves to Banquet and Ball.

THE ASTOR HOUSE BANQUET.

At the Astor House last evening the Schiller festivities were pleasantly prolonged. The dining-hall was appropriately and beautifully decorated. It may be considered as a remarkable feature of the occasion that ladies were permitted to partake of the banquet which was so bountifully provided.

Mr. Birkwith presided. On his right were Mayor Tiemann, Mr. Witthaus, Mr. Bryant, Dr. Solger, Mr. Jellinghaus, Mr. C. L. Brace, Prof. Glaubensklee. On his left were Preston King, of Columbia College, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Belmont and Gov. Gunther.

The President, after making a few appropriate remarks, offered the first regular toast, which was briefly responded to by Mr. Kopf.

Dr. Solger, of Boston, was then introduced, and celebrated the praises of Schiller by reciting the poem to which the first prize was recently awarded The poem, which was in German, cannot be translated so as to do full justice to the original. After referring to the triumphs of the past century, and to all the achievements of science, the poet asks:

The Present, that all this can do and plan—
What can the present do? Ah! what, with Schiller's dreams?

He then declares that Schiller's dreams were of Freedom. An address, represented as coming from the bust of the immortal bard, is then introduced. He exhorts his countrymen of every age to go forth and avenge the shame done to humanity wherever they hear the snap of Slavery's lash.

The poem was enthusiastically received. To the second toast, which was in honor of Das Deutsche Vaterland, Mr. Ursendonk responded, speaking especially of German unity, and figuring to his hearers the happiness of the day when it should be realized.

Mr. Witthaus spoke to the third toast, "The native land of our children, our adopted land," hinting at the possibility of a new Schiller arising on this side of the Atlantic.

After a song, President King was called on. He spoke, of course, in English, making a happy allusion to the new feature of the occasion, the presence of ladies at the feast.

On behalf of "Our guests," Hon. George Bancroft spoke. He gave a stanza of German as his greeting to the assemblage, and continued in English. He said that the world stopped three days to celebrate Schiller's praises, because he was great as a historian, lyric poet, dramatist, critic and philosopher. In conclusion, he said: "Let us look forward for fifty years, and imagine the glory and freedom of the nations, and bring a 'hoch' for *Die Deutschland der Freiheit, die Deutschland der Zukunft.*" [Prolonged applause.]

Mayor Tiemann, Dr. Lowe, Mr. Karl, Dr. Hebschell and others were among those who made addresses subsequently.

Songs and volunteer toasts kept the assembly together until 1 o'clock this morning.

THE FESTIVITIES AT TURNER HALLE.

Although the Plutarchs of to-day have not stated whether the bard of Marbach developed his physical as well as his mental muscle, the New-York Turnverein, cultivating poetry as well as gymnastics, saw no inconsistency in arranging a Schiller Centennial Celebration on a somewhat grand scale. The Turnverein number about six hundred members, and have recently purchased the old Quaker Meeting-house, in Orchard-street, for their exclusive use. They have a free-school of about six hundred pupils—one-third Americans—teaching gymnastics for a trifling monthly charge. They have also a choral society called the Liedertafel. The gymnastic performances of the Turners have been frequently described.

The large hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion with evergreens and *immortelles*. A bust of Schiller occupied a platform at the end of the room, surrounded with Turner flags, flowers and lights. The walls were adorned with the banners and insignia of the society. The programme of the festivities consisted of an overture by the Turner Band, an eulogy on Schiller in German by Dr. Dulon, singing a number of the compositions of Schiller by the Choral Turners, a declamation of Schiller's "Die Glocke," by Mr. Hintz, singing by the Liedertafel, a declamation by Mr. Herwig, dancing and supper. There were from five to six hundred present during the evening, and the memory of Schiller was duly honored.

CELEBRATION AT THE STEUBEN HOUSE.

The Schiller Lodge and the Euphonia and Colonia Singing Societies combined to celebrate the Schiller Centennial at the Steuben House, and the perfumes of the flowers, together with the witcheries of the fair *maitchens*, were sufficient to have seduced even Goethe from his favorite unventilated apartments, or Schiller from his beloved odor of rotten apples—for such strange tastes—or smells—according to history, had these twin poets of Germany. The exercises consisted of an address by Dr. Frisch on Schiller's works, a declamation by Mr. VonStranberg of Schiller's "Die Glocke," singing by the Euphonia and Colonia clubs, and the inevitable ball and supper. The room was tastefully arranged for the occasion with evergreens, flags, the banner of the Lodge, and a bust of Schiller surmounted by a painting of Washington. The exercises appeared to gratify all appetites, and the occasion was thereby rendered pleasant to all the participants. The front of the building was decorated with a portrait of Schiller and other suitable transparencies.

SCHILLER-FEST IN THE VOLK'S GARTEN.

The celebration of the centennary of Schiller's birth was resumed last night at the Volk's Garten, in the Bowery. The proceedings were not devoid of interest. The programme comprised a banquet and ball, which were preceded by a prologue, an address, two tableaux, and a recitation of Schiller's song of the Bell. The prologue was written and pronounced by Mr. Schmidt, one of the actors of the Stadt Theatre. The first tableau represented the coronation of a bust of Schiller, from either side of which figures symbolizing Science and Art looked approvingly on. Dr. Raindekopk then delivered an eulogistic address in German. The second tableau was an impersonation of the characters in that song of Schiller in which he immortalizes the representatives of the three Cantons who met on the *Rütli* and swore to recover their country's independence. The music by which the declamations and tableaux were accompanied and interspersed was admirable. Mr. Strebeke, the general manager of the establishment, had charge of all the arrangements, and fulfilled his duties in a manner that entitles him to credit.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

There was a large party of German gentlemen and their ladies gathered in Metropolitan Hall, in Hester-street, last evening, convened to continue the celebration of the Centennial Birthday Anniversary of Frederick Schiller. The programme consisted of an overture by the band; an oration by Mr. Tuschner, the subject being the genius of the poet, his character and the character of his works; then another overture, and a banquet and a ball, by way of conclusion. The banquet, and particularly the ball, seemed to be the most enjoyed and appreciated the best. The music and the oration were often vigorously applauded, and the dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

AT HARMONIE GARTEN.

In the "Garten" last night there was quite a large gathering, mostly of young people. After an overture by the band, an oration on Schiller and his works was delivered by Dr. Rindskopf, which was enthusiastically applauded. After the oration there was more music, a banquet and a ball, and general enjoyment.

Steam-Engines and Machinery for Arizona.—The schooner *Sea Ranger*, now lying at Pier No. 19 East River, and about to sail for Port Lavaca, Texas, has on board two steam-engines of twenty-five horse-power each, with machinery for crushing and amalgamating silver ores. These engines are owned by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, and are destined for their mines, located near Tubac, in Arizona. This Company has also on board a quantity of goods, destined for the same locality.

This is the first shipment of the kind ever

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

A New-York Bark Seized on the Coast of Africa.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

The ship *Emily* arrived at this port yesterday in charge of Lieut. H. K. STEVENS and a prize crew from the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, of the African squadron. She was seized on the 22d of September by Capt. CALHOUN, of the *Portsmouth*, under circumstances which strongly indicated that she was about to engage in the Slave-trade. The vessel was anchored at the Navy-yard, and given into the custody of the United States Marshal. The original crew, a portion of which only were sent home in her, will be lodged in Eldridge-street Jail to-day, and an examination will be had before a Commissioner. The following letter contains full particulars:

From Our Own Correspondent.
U. S. STEAMSHIP PORTSMOUTH,
OFF LOANGO, WEST COAST AFRICA,
Sunday, Sept. 25, 1859.

Although we have just made our appearance on the coast, we have captured and condemned a vessel as being intended for carrying slaves from the coast.

A few days ago, off Banda Point, we discovered an English steamer in sight, with the American flag at her fore—a signal to us that she wished to communicate with us. We hove-to, and the English Commander, Lieut. BURTON, R. N., boarded us, and after usual interchange of civilities, gave us information which has led to the seizure and sending home, as a slaver the American barque *Emily*, built in Philadelphia, and sailing from New-York, with papers for Ambriz.

Lieut. BURTON first saw her at anchor at Bahia Fonda. He visited her, as her movements were suspicious; but, although he was satisfied of her character, of course he could not interfere. This was at night. The captain told him he was a stranger on the coast, and had come in there *for water*, as he had not much.

With this information we came along down the coast, and one morning popped right on to a small, *ship-rigged* vessel, which, when first seen, was at anchor with sails loose. She got under way, and we soon bore down on her. Neither vessel yet showed any colors. When hailed, she answered, the *Emily*-A boat, with Lieut. CRABBE, now boarded her, as she had hoisted American colors, and we the same, she being hove-to. Shortly after Lieut. STEVENS and Com. CALHOUN also boarded her, and finding things very suspicious, Com. CALHOUN ordered her back to the anchorage, to be overhauled.

Here she was thoroughly examined. Her chart showed a portion of her track rubbed out; there seemed to be two logs, but the captain only would produce one. There was a very powerful and clear pair of opera-glasses, and a very excellent spy-glass on board. The shipping articles seemed incorrect; her first mate was not to be found, although his name was on the articles. Her papers seemed forgeries. The crew reported that the United States Marshal had examined her in New-York, she having been suspected as a slaver there; the rig had been changed from that of a bark to that of a ship. Her papers were for a *bark*, not a *ship*. The crew said this change had been made immediately on leaving New-York; the captain said he did it on the coast; the log mentioned it as having been done about the middle of July, and she cleared June 30.

There were two passengers on board besides the Captain, one American, and one Spaniard or Portuguese. Slavers always carry these passengers, one of which is the real captain, and the other the agent for Cuba. The Captain, whose name was LINDSEY, a German or Dane, professed to know nothing of the passengers; they professed entire ignorance of everything. The American refused to give his name or any particulars, the other gave his name as ANTONIO GARCIA, but said nothing further. The American said he came out for his health, (to the Coast of Africa, the most notoriously unhealthy coast in the world.) The passengers and captain were provided with revolvers, and a large sheath-knife or dagger.

An examination of her hold showed about *one hundred water casks*, most of them full; a large quantity of rice, many boxes of herring, several boxes of salt, some rum and other stores; planking, which might be for a slave deck, and two large boilers with grates and flues attached. Here were all the appliances of the slave-trade in her hold. The Captain gave no explanation; he said he had landed cargo, but had no receipts for it. He had lost one anchor, and it was supposed that he might have made fast his irons to this anchor and thrown the whole overboard, or have sent them ashore before we met him.

Sufficient proof being had of his evident intentions, Commodore CALHOUN seized, condemned and sent him home in charge of Lieut. H. K. STEVENS.

From what we have seen and heard, the trade is being carried on actively here under cover of the American flag; and if our Government is really in earnest in putting down this horrible traffic, it will enhance the facilities of our naval commanders in stopping the trade. They should be furnished with the names of all the Collectors and deputy-Collectors and other Custom-house officers, whose duty it is to sign ships' papers, as well as *fac similes* of their official signatures. Every vessel found on the coast with the appliances of the trade in her, should be considered, on condemnation, by a Board of officers on the spot, after due examination, as a pirate, without further action in the matter.

A little vigilance and a few examples of proper severity would soon put it down.

The weather here is rather warm but not oppressive—occasional showers and cloudy.

Truly yours, &c.
RADICAL.

A letter, which we subjoin, addressed by Capt. CALHOUN to Judge BETTS, sets forth the grounds upon which the seizure was made:

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH, OFF LOANGO, AFRICA, Sept. 27, 1859.

SIR: The papers of the ship *Emily*, of New-York, registered a bark, prize to the United States ship *Portsmouth*, will be handed to you by Lieut. H. K. STEVENS, U. S. N., who goes home as prize-master. The *Emily* was seized off this port, under the following circumstances: On the 20th inst. I discovered a ship coming out from Black Point, a notorious slave port, which, on boarding and carefully overhauling her papers, I found that she was registered as the bark *Emily*, of New-York, WILLIAM LINSEY, master. The replies of Capt. LINSEY to my inquiries being entirely unsatisfactory, determined me to detain the ship until a more thorough examination of her papers, crew and cargo could be made. On comparing her shipping articles, which represent the crew as American exclusively, I found them to be almost all foreigners. The name of J. W. DOUGLASS, first mate, appeared on it, while no such person was found on board. The names of two Portuguese, not on the crew list, and two persons in the cabin, representing themselves as passengers, declining to give their names or any further account of themselves, and whom Capt. LINSEY stated that he had been directed by the owners of the *Emily* to receive on board, but whose names were not given to him; neither was he aware of the further employment of the ship beyond the delivering on his part, to persons yet to be designated to him, and at different points of the coast, to him yet unknown, such parts or parcels of the cargo as might be called for, and for which he was to take no receipt. Finding the manifest to contain articles almost exclusively adapted to the wants of a slaver, such as over one hundred casks filled with fresh water and stowed in the hold; sufficient prepared lumber for a slave deck; two portable cooking galleys, of a size sufficient for the number of slaves she would doubtless have taken on board; a corresponding supply of bread and rice; 120 such pails as are used for feeding slaves; five cargo sacks of salt; a barrel of rum, and a quantity of bread not on the manifest—showing clearly the character of an illicit trader—I determined to seize her as such, and to send her to the port from which she cleared, for adjudication, retaining on board of this ship such a number of her crew as I deemed necessary for the safe return home of the *Emily*.

While it is my anxious desire to afford every facility to the growing commerce between this coast and the United States, I feel it likewise my imperative duty to arrest all whom I may find engaged in violating the laws, or attempting to disgrace the flag of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CALHOUN, Commander.

Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, United States Judge in the Southern District, New-York, U. S. America.

The statements of R. R. BURTON, Commander of the *Triton*, and of Lieut. STEVENS, who made the search, repeat substantially, the facts set forth in the foregoing letter of Capt. CALHOUN.

Recurring to the earlier history of this business, we find that the *Emily* sailed from this port in June last being regularly cleared to the coast of Africa for a trading voyage. She was then rigged as a bark, but suspicions were excited that she was bound upon a slave voyage, and Marshal RYNDERS, with assistant United States Deputy Marshal DONNEL, boarded her while she lay in the stream, off Governor's Island, to make investigations into her character. She was just receiving her crew on board, and each one of the sailors was separately interrogated by the Marshal. Nothing, however, was elicited from any of them tending to implicate the vessel, and as her papers were found correct, she was permitted to go to sea. After calling at St. Helena, on her passage out, nothing further was seen of her until she was noticed by the British commander at anchor in Bahia Fonda, as detailed above.

A Cincinnati paper estimates that between two and three million dollars are invested in that city in the business of manufacturing carriages.

Mrs. J. D. W. Moore, of West Boylston, (Mass.,) gave birth, on Monday, to a double female child, weighing ten pounds. The two bodies, which were perfectly formed, were joined breast to breast, having but one breast bone, to which the ribs of both children were joined, one liver and one heart, but each of them twice the usual size, and one double kidney.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES, of Friday, Nov. 11, contains:

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION—The Latest News from Virginia—Trial of the Conspirators, &c.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS—Full returns of the Elections in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and Illinois.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—Reception of Gen. Scott in California—South American News and Isthmus Intelligence.

LITERARY—A New-England Witch Story—A Week with the Jury: a local Sketch.

EDITORIALS—On current Topics.

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Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's—WEDDING CARDS, NOTES, ENvelopes, &c. These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can only be had at No. 382 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See new satin tie for wedding cards.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, all sizes, ready-made or made to measure. Also, Under Garments for Men, Women and Children. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Coughs, Sore Throats, and Pains in the Limbs are immediately cured by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and Genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery, and the proprietor constantly in attendance.

MARRIED.

MILLER—KING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., BENJAMIN R. MILLER to ALMIRA F. KING, all of this City.

COLE—BURLEIGH.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Adam McClelland, AUGUSTUS G. COLE, of Albany, to HATTIE, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WARING—BERNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., WILLIAM H. WARING, Esq., and KATE, daughter of Mr. William H. Bernard, all of the City of Brooklyn.

WARREN—GORHAM.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Webster, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Mr. JOHN WARREN, of Stamford, to HELEN, daughter of Henry Gorham, Esq., of Darien.

HEDGES—ARMSTRONG.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, EDWIN W. HEDGES, of New-York, to MARY J., daughter of Wm. Armstrong, Esq., of the former place.

HEDGES—ARMSTRONG.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, WILLIAM W. HEDGES, of New-York, to ELLEN E., daughter of Wm. Armstrong, of the former place.

EVANS—HOWARD.—At Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at St. Paul's Church, by Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D., THEODORE S. EVANS, of Paris, to FANNIE, only daughter of D. D. Howard, Esq.

DIED.

WYCKOFF.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, after a short illness, GARRETT WYCKOFF, aged 57 years and 8 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 141 West 34th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BLANCARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at his late residence, No. 312 4th-av., LEWIS BLANCARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral service will be read at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, (French,) West 23d-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Interment in Greenwood.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 11, of consumption, ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Robinson, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 7th-st.

WITBECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, JASPER G. WITBECK, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Catskill for interment.

BARTLETT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, GAMALIEL BARTLETT, (formerly of the firm of John Johnson & Sons, and late of the firm of Bartlett & Perrys, of this City,) in the 63d year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on fifth day, 10th inst., at his late residence, No. 249 Clinton-st., JOHN LOCKWOOD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn, on First day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

DUNLAP.—At Manhattanville, on Friday, Nov. 11, Mrs. MARY DUNLAP, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Farrington, corner of 130th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 11, Mrs. JANE ODELL, wife of Cornelius M. Odell, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at Yonkers, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

KORTRIGHT.—At South Oyster Bay, on Friday, Nov. 11, JOHN L. KORTRIGHT, aged 64 years 5 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

FULLER.—At Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 7, EDWARD THURSTON FULLER, a member of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1857.

CLARK.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., JAS. C. CLARK, in the 39th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 591, Nov. 11, 1859.
45, 13, 37, 76, 17, 56, 46, 30, 11, 66, 14, 61, 58.
Class No. 592, Nov. 11, 1859.
58, 60, 9, 3, 56, 8, 2, 23, 28, 13, 27, 10, 68.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 11, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.
The sixth lecture in this Course will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, by
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Subject—*The Late War in Italy.*
An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
will perform before and after this and each remaining Lecture of the Course—commencing at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the TIMES and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

RICH CARPETINGS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STYLES of ROYAL WILTON,
VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BURSSELS CARPETING.
Also, Imperial, three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, &c., &c.

39 **LADIES'!! FURS!!!** 39
LEOPOLD LANG,
No. 39 Maiden-lane,
Can supply the ladies of New-York and vicinity with the choicest FURS
From his very large stock, consisting of the darkest and richest sets of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Also, very beautiful SETS OF ERMINE.
N. B.—Children's and Misses' style of Furs unsurpassed, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
39 LEOPOLD LANG, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT PAPER.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT PAPER.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT PAPER.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Copies in wrappers for sale at Office, No. 24 Ann-st.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.
To parents we say, keep this medicine always at hand. If it were only for the thousand trifling ills to which all, particularly children, are subject—such as bruises, sprains, burns, cuts, poisonous bites, swellings, &c. By having this remedy at hand your children will be relieved at once, and some serious disease prevented. Price only 25 cents. A bottle will be presented to every person who fails to find it at any respectable drug-store in this City or Brooklyn, by calling at No. 139 Maiden-lane. A. NORTHROP.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINES AT $5 TO $125.
Agents wanted at No. 411 Broadway.
EAGLE SEWING MACHINE CO.
All Machines warranted as represented.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DEALERS IN WOVEN ELASTIC VULCANIZED Rubber Goods are notified not to purchase of Horace H. Day any such goods, unless the same are stamped with the license mark of WILLIAM JUDSON, who is the sole owner of the right to make and sell the same. Our suit against Day to enjoin him from selling such goods, the trial of which was postponed on Day's application from the 27th of September, is set down for hearing in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, for the 10th inst., when we shall be ready for trial, and when the question will be settled whether the woven goods' right is owned by Horace H. Day or by the undersigned, licensee of the Patentee. One reason for giving this notice at this time, is, that we have been informed that Horace H. Day and his counsel have, since the adjournment of the hearing, which he procured, stated to the Courts where Day has suits pending against vendors of woven elastic goods, and to some of the merchants themselves, that we had withdrawn this suit, and that there would be no trial of the case between us and him.
CHARLES GOODYEAR, Patentee.
WILLIAM JUDSOM, Licensee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1859.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for
Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free.
Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year.
Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.
The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation.
Apply at the Library.

THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES, OR sufferers generally from nervousness, nervous weakness and nervous affections of every description, may obtain (free) a copy of a little treatise on the most speedy and effectual means of cure as yet discovered, by sending a stamp for reply to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 188 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR suites at greatly reduced prices, at S. STOVER'S, No. 678 Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones-st. Also, Tolman's patent self-ventilating spring beds, and all kinds of mattresses, wholesale and retail.

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
DEODORISED,
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
Can be had of all the
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
OIL MANUFACTURERS,
GROCERS, LEADING DEALERS in
CAMPHENE, and
LAMP DEALERS.
ALSO,
AT THE DEPOT
OF THE COMPANY,
AUSTENS, Agents,
No. 23 PEARL-ST.
NEW-YORK.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL,
FOR SALE
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
No. 38 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK,
DISTILLERS OF
CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL, FLUID
AND
BRIGHT OR SHIP VARNISH,
DEALERS IN
GAS AND SOAP RESINS.

STILL ALIVE.
THAT
FAMOUS ARTICLE,
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC,
has been selling the past fortnight at a
TREMENDOUS RATE,
although we have kept remarkably still in the papers.
BY THIS TIME
we hoped to have a surplus, but the public appreciation has developed to such a liberal degree that we are actually
IN ARREARS.
ORDERS POUR IN
faster than our ability to supply. We propose double the production the coming week, and as soon as our supply warrants, shall resume our
USUAL VIGOROUS ADVERTISING.
THE PRICE IS 12 CENTS.
THE QUALITY UNSURPASSED—
EVERY WAY UNEQUALED.
Sold by Two Thousand Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and Grocers, everywhere. Special Retail Dépôts, Nos. 616 Broadway and 175 Fulton-st. Wholesale at No. 159 Water-st.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS
Are invited to examine our stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing an immense variety of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS,
PENDANTS, &c., &c.
Of FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
And AMERICAN
Manufacture,
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, a complete assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS.
Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
will be fully sustained.

V. E. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK,
Would call the attention of parties about to refurnish their houses, and the public generally, to their extensive and elegant assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Comprising CHINA, GLASSWARE, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER and PLATED WARE, MIRRORS, CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, and FANCY GOODS of every description.
Having two RESIDENT BUYERS in Europe, they are continually receiving FRESH IMPORTATIONS, and purchasers can always rely upon finding in their stock the LATEST and CHOICEST NOVELTIES of the English, French and German markets.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKEINE,
For the cure of Canker in the mouth, throat, or stomach; Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ulcerated Gums, &c., is unrivaled by anything in the market. Good results follow its use in two to three minutes, and a speedy cure. For sale by all druggists.
BURRILL & HUNTING, Proprietors.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BLEEDING PILES, OR EXTERNAL PILES.
The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Persons afflicted with piles are respectfully invited to call upon the agent, and reference will be given to persons who were confined to their beds, and were cured by this article in a few days. Depôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Unguent established in 1853, will force them to grow on the same theat face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
E. G. GRAHAM, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FOUR GEORGES.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
A HISTORY
OF
THE FOUR GEORGES,
KINGS OF ENGLAND,
Containing:
Personal Incidents of Their Lives,
Public Events of their Reigns,
and
Biographical Notices of their Chief Ministers, Courtiers and Favorites,
By
SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, LL. D.,
Author of "Court and Reign of Catharine II.," "Memorable Scenes in French History," &c.
1 vol., 12mo., 454 pages. $1 25.

The period during which the Four Georges wielded the sceptre of the British Empire, may be justly regarded as the
AUGUSTAN ERA OF BRITISH HISTORY.
At no other period has the nation produced so many eminent statesmen, orators, generals, philosophers, poets and savans; nor have public events of equal magnitude and interest occurred at any other epoch of the nation's progress. * * * That the subject of this volume possesses an interest with American readers cannot well be doubted. The era of which we have written was the primitive period of the present time, both in England and the United States.—*Extract from Preface.*

IMPORTANT BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED:
RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS. Vols. I. and II. $2 50 each.

LOSS AND GAIN; OR, MARGARET'S HOME. By ALICE B. HAVEN. 12mo., 75 cents.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA. $1 50.

LEAVES FROM AN ACTOR'S NOTE BOOK. By GEO. VANDENHOFF. 12 mo. $1.

PARTIES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES. 12mo. $1.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE. By GEO. H. LEWES. Vol. I. $1.

THREE CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.
A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
THE FAR-FAMED COLLEGE STORY,
ADVENTURES OF VERDANT GREEN,
OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY. By CUTHBERT BEDE, B. A.
NINETIETH THOUSAND. Three volumes in one, with nearly 200 humorous Illustrations, elegantly printed, and bound in muslin. 12mo. Price $1.
Another edition is now ready of this very successful volume. Containing, as it does, the clever and amusing sketch of an Under-graduate's career in an English University, a love story told with

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.,
Is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 438 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 272 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ransom's, No. 682 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still three vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Brainard's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

M. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 26th, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction in a full English course, modern languages, (viz., music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Raven's, No. 600; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $50 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of Rose, No. 60 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

JONES' INITIATORY COUNTING ROOMS, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Thomas Jones, teacher of book-keeping and business arithmetic; W. E. Shader, teacher of penmanship. For sale, Jones' Works on Book-keeping.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—Banjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY TO TEACH Belles Lettres, Criticism, &c.; one in a Southern Female College, the piano and guitar; one for French in Upper Canada. Several other Teachers wanted immediately. Also, a good paying school for sale, near New-York. Address, or apply, to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' BUREAU," No. 335 Broadway. Pupils in Music, and French, Drawing, Painting and Classics, wanted.

A GERMAN LADY—SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has for many years successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music, and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability can be obtained by calling at or addressing the Book-store of B. Westerman & Co., No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English and Latin, wishing to perfect her knowledge of music, would like to teach in a school or family where her services would be a sufficient compensation for board, use of piano, &c. New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Best of reference given and required. Address L., Box No. 1,621 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. E., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:
We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment of their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to put forward a stock, and to appoint
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a good grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859.
BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON CARROTT,
(Successor to A. [illegible] & Co.)
No. 47 WARREN-ST.,
Sole Agent for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPE LEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

CUMMINGS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT'S for sale by their Agent,
C. E. HASIGHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT PROTestant young woman, a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing; has the best of City reference; also, a tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is a competent laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference as to her capability. Also, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 45 West 41st-st., first house from Broadway, for two days, on top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or young child; no objection to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; one who has had 18 years' experience in some of the best families in the City; the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; call for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAker, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, to go out by the day or take in work. Apply or address No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st. Calls attended to at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; an excellent baker; would assist in washing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, or will do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a respectable family. Best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 East 6th-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE, TIDY girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in sewing, in a small, private family. Can get the best of reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the very best of references; can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 25th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 488, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and fine washer; is capable of either situation. Can be seen at No. 251 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., for two days.

DRESSMAKING.—FAMILIES WISHING A good dressmaker, to go out by the day, will please apply at No. 185 Waverly-place, near Bank-st. Also, plain sewing in.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man, who is fully competent to the care and management of a greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold grapery, and is a first-rate propagater; also, understands fruit and ornamental trees, likewise the management of a farm; wages not much an object through the winter; the best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Call at, or address A. M. B., No. 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, for an active, intelligent young man; can read, &c., and make his services desirable in the capacity of porter; is also thoroughly experienced in the duties of a first-class groom or coachman; can give satisfactory City references, and would adapt himself to the requirements of his employer. Address, for 3 days, M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE GARdener and coachman by a respectable man; is experienced and trustworthy, and has lived over five years in his last place; is 28 years of age, and a protestant; will take charge of any gentleman's place; the country preferred. Has City reference. Address J. W., 360 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from his last place; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, OR porter's place in a store, by an active young Scotchman. For reference, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 55 Chambers-st. Address JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who understands his business in both; has 12 years experience; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who has had a long experience, having lived more than six years at his last place. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 18 Waverley-place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Scotchman (single) who has a thorough knowledge of his business; for reference as to ability, character, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 53 Chambers-st. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as coachman and groom or to wait upon a gentleman. Can give the best City reference. No objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIP CHANDler's store, by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WHITE-GOODS BUYER WANTED IN A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE.—An experienced, energetic man can obtain a good situation by addressing A. B. & CO., box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, to do the housework of a private family; wages $6 per month; one able and willing to work, and a good washer and ironer. Call south side 65th-st., second house east of 2d-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply immediately at No. 141 Hudson-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CALIFORNIANS ATTENTION.—A MEETING of Californians now in this City will be held at the Hone House, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements that will enable us to take part in the Funeral Obsequies of the late Senator, DAVID C. BRODERICK, that are to take place in this City on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1859.

Wm. A. Addison,	James A. Gilbert,
M. Phelan,	R. S. Martin,
John T. Hoff,	A. Austin,
Wm. L. Newell,	E. R. Canentier,
M. S. Brown,	O. F. Willey,
J. C. L. Wadsworth,	D. W. C. Brown,
S. T. Lippincott,	Jos. C. McKibbin,
C. K. Garrison,	J. G. Body,
Wm. T. Coleman,	D. M. Chancey,
Douglas & Co.,	Wm. Turnbull,
M. O'Connor,	N. G. Kittle,

and others.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of chaplains and friends of seamen will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., (under the direction of the Port Society,) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M., to consider the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen. The Convention is expected to continue in session three days, and will be open to the public. The days will be devoted to discussion, the evenings to religious exercises. The closing meeting will be at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, with addresses and devotional exercises.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at Tyler's Hall over No. 78 Chapel-st., New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. In the evening a public meeting will be held in connection with the New-Haven Temperance Alliance, to be addressed by "Awful" GARDNER, of New-York, and others.
P. HOADLEY.
E. M. GORHAM.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of celebrated horses and imported stock, on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of G. P. Monnot, Esq., Clason Point, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York City, on the East River. Mr. Monnot, on account of the recent calamity, by which his stables were destroyed by fire, will sell at auction his entire stock of horses and cattle. Catalogue, with full particulars is now ready at George Clemon's, New-York Tattersall's, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

LADY'S SADDLE FOR SALE—AN IMported Lady's Saddle is offered for sale at a nominal price, as the owner has no further use for it—bridle and handsome skirt included. Call at Office No. 343 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park	$17,000
A 4-story brown-stone high-stoop, West 18th-st.	16,500
2 first-class brown-stone English basement, 33d-st., near Madison-av	12,500
2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st	11,000
2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 18th-st	9,000
A large house on West 12th-st	18,000
A 3-story brick (full lot) on West 21st-st	7,000
A very nice 3-story brick on West 22d st	11,000
1 very nice 3-story brick on West 22d-st	10,000
A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st	10,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 50th-st	8,000
A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 29th-st.	13,000
A 3-story brick on East 28th-st	7,500
A 4-story high-stoop brown-stone on 28th-st	14,000
A large 3-story high-stoop on Lexington-av	10,000
A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st	14,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st	13,000
A modern handsome 3-story high-stoop house on West 15th-st	10,500
On East 27th-st., brown stone high-stoop house	15,000
A 3-story English basement on East 23d-st	6,000
A 3-story on East 32d-st	5,500

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his store and dwelling. The dwelling is 36x40, two stories high, with a kitchen back, four rooms on each floor, with clothes-presses, &c. A hall runs through the middle of the dwelling; a spacious cellar lies underneath. The building is frame, with stone foundation, and is neatly finished inside.
The store room is admirably arranged for the purpose, is in the heart of the village, surrounded by a dense population, and is within one mile of the New-Hamburgh Depôt. No more favorable place for a general dry goods trade can be found in Dutchess County.
The premises cover about one acre and a quarter, on which there is a good spring, and the best fruits common to our climate. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed. The social and educational advantages of the village are superior. A select School, under the supervision of competent teachers, is within three minutes' walk.
The stock of goods on hand will be sold with the premises, if desired.
TERMS.—A small payment down, and, if required, the balance on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, call on, or address W. D. MYER.
HUGHSONVILLE, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1859.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK COTTAGE situated on Penn-st., between Lee and Bedford-avs., in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from the Peck-slip and near Long Island Ferries, and about two minutes' walk from the cars. New-York can be reached in 25 minutes. The house is new, and replete with every modern convenience. The XIXth Ward is one of the most desirable places for a residence in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, at the building.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE residence on the corner of Gates and Franklin avs., known as the Voris place; house 40 by 40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, containing about 20 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The grounds comprise eight full City lots, and are in good taste and planted with choice trees and shrubbery. A commodious stable on the premises. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 12th-st., about 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the ground of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $15,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH-STREET, A handsome three-story brick modern house, in a fine location at a moderate price and on easy terms. The house is now occupied by a good family. Possession can be had 1st May next. This is worth the attention of parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—114 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av., Brooklyn,) lying all on the grade, and in the vicinity of the best improvements. Cars to Fulton, Atlantic, and Peck-slip Ferries—time only 30 minutes. Will sell at a sacrifice price to close an estate. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west shore of Hudson. With fine river views, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth [illegible]sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 60 feet 80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.; or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by day's work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly finished up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 89 East Broadway; house is 25x50 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORder and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 15th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,418 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene-place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, two minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,500; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

A HOME AND BUSINESS FOR $650—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A fine two-story house, store, and stable, on Main-st., Belvidere, N. Y. This furnishes the buyer not only a home, but a business stand, where, with a moderate capital, he can make money. Inquire of E. M. HUSEY, No. 37 Park-row, 3d floor, Room 24.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT IN THE UPPER part of Broadway on the west side; lot, 50x100 feet. The adjoining property can be had, if required. Also, a lot on east side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. None but principals need apply.
IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—near Union-square; it is one of the best business sites in that part of Broadway; well worth the price asked. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Apply to JOHN THOMAS, Box No. 203 Times Office.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., (Murray Hill,) a good substantial stone front house, with high stoop, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

CEMETERY LOTS.—LOTS IN NEW-YORK Bay Cemetery. Also in Cypress Hills. Apply at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE WINTER.—A modern and completely furnished house to rent, for the Winter, in West 21st-st., near 9th-av. The owner having a family of four grown persons would prefer to let the house to a small family, and board with them. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREEstory attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot—50 feet. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as many have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

SUITES OF BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms on first, second and third floors of a new brownstone house, very near 5th-av., below 31st-st., to let to first-class families. This is one of the best locations in this City, and is kept by a first-class lady, who is most favorably known. Call or address
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortland-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 23. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A SMALL, NICE HOUSE IN JERSEY City; well located, and furnished with velvet carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, silver, cut-glass and china ware, and table and bed linen; in fact everything that is wanted for housekeeping; rent, $800 per annum; can be had for 18 months; possession at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgant first-class, 4-story brown-stone house and furniture to let till May next to a private family; house has all the modern improvements, and in complete order; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first house from 5th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE STORY AND basement brick house No. 88 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath room, hot and cold water and gas fixtures complete; rent $450; possession immediately. Apply at No. 158 Broadway.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND floor and basement, with gas fixtures, located near the new Tabernacle. Rent $20 a month. All the splendid furniture, which cost over $1,200, for sale. Price only $600. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

STORE 606 BROADWAY TO LET, 25x90 ft., with rear room adjoining 22x55 ft.; has two large plate-glass show windows, and rolling iron shutters. Apply on the premises, or at No. 15 Nassau-st., room 12.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY most completely furnished; table and bed linen, silver, cut-glass and China, &c. Possession at once; owner going South. Can be had for 18 months. Rent $800 per annum, only. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—FINE SITE FOR BANKING OR LAW OFFICES.—The second floor, with five offices connecting, in the Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to HOSFORD & CO., on the premises, or to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., 170 William-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS AND basement; has chandeliers, and all modern improvements, well located; rent $20 a month. Splendid rosewood furniture, carpets, lace curtains, &c., for sale at a great sacrifice. Price $600. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET in the marble front building Nos. 861 and 863 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 210 EAST 20TH-ST., POSsession given immediately. Rent very moderate from now until 1st of May next. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON., No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 146 EAST 13TH-ST., BROWN stone, English basement, finished with all the modern improvements. Rent $1,100 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 61 John-st., rent $250; seven Lots in 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; No. 107 Degraw-st., Brooklyn; rent, $225. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A.M.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 508 BROOME-ST., POSsession given immediately. Rent $500. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—THE SIX-STORY STORE, NO. 78 MAIDen-lane, at a low rent. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A neat dwelling or cottage, fully furnished, must contain water, bath, gas, &c., location New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City; the dwelling must be in a good neighborhood, and in clean and perfect order, a two-story house preferred; rent must be moderate, which will be paid monthly, in advance if preferred; possession wanted at once. House agents need not answer this. Address BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR on a lease, a furnished house, situated between 4th and 6th avs., suitable for a very small family. A house 25 feet wide and three stories high preferred. An unfurnished house will be taken on a lease. Apply by note, with full particulars and price, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

I WANT A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES IMMEDIATELY.—Persons having left their names with me who must be suited. Call at once, and have your houses let. I can supply first-class parties for all the houses offered. Office open until 9 o'clock P. M.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

I WANT A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES Immediately for parties who want them at once; could let about twenty or even more. Dispatch and promptness is my motto. Call early this morning.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIdence, with three or four acres of ground, about three miles from Astoria or Greenpoint, and about forty minutes' ride from Fulton-st., New-York. The barns and out-buildings are excellent and commodious, and the house is a fine large mansion, forty feet square, besides kitchen extension, all built in a superior manner for a gentleman's use. There is a good variety of fruit, and the grounds are laid out in lawn and garden. Immediate possession can be given. A large portion of the purchase price would be taken in good securities or City property. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., of 8 acres, on the mountain side, near the depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first-class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, about four minutes' walk from the depôt, containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, barn, carriage-house, stables and other out-buildings. For other particulars apply to E. S. JOHNSON, No. 240 Canal-st., near Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE A

FINANCIAL.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canada on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 343 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Beicher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.—At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

David Milliken,	Henry H. Elliott,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Vose,
William P. Brintnall,	A. F. Ockershausen,
William B. Strong,	Peter H. Titus,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Nathan B. Graham.

At a subsequent meet of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 6, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

KEEP INSURED.

BUSINESS SLOWLY, BUT SURELY, MOVING UPTOWN. In order to accomodate the public, the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have located their office in a central position, and submit the following card.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital - - - - - $150,000,
ALL SECURELY INVESTED.
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
Corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New York.
BRANCH OFFICE, 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Continue to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, at the reduced rates.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Chauncey,	Wm. K. Strong,	W. M. Newell,
Moses Taylor,	Edward Height,	Fred. A. Fisher,
Paul Spofford,	W. A. Wheeler,	Robert B. Currier,
I. C. Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	Minard H. Fowler,
Y. Barsalou,	N. C. Platt,	John B. Corlies,
Jas. B. Wilson,	John T. Wilson,	Geo. W. Read,
R. D. Sprague,	Philo Hurd,	John B. Snook,
Benj. F. Lillie,	B. M. Whitlock,	W. H. Bulkley,
J. G. Holbrooke,	J. G. Lightbody,	George Carroll,
T. J. Coleman,	Nat. W. Burtis,	D. M. Holdredge,
W. L. McDonald,	Paoli Lathrop,	Francis Miller.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Rose one corner of Canal-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., and 6 P. M. from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—8:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 5:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:05, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, now in the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor o furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tunnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to Charles A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother, will settle the same with said Charles A. Meigs.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
(Signed,) EDGAR W. MORSE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1859.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. M. Bouston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William M. Mailler as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William P. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law6w8* J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6m8* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by O. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by O. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Wt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 69 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
will sail
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, the 15th, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be on Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,880 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUES, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. KONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES JAY-st. street Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock, touching at Amos-st. each way.
N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

THE STEAMER TRAVELER HAS RESumed her night trips for New-Haven from Peck-slip, at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE VESPERS MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Nov. 12, at 1, Doors open at 12.
Admission to all parts.....One Dollar.
There will be no reserved seats. All private boxes open to the public.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS MATINEE.
The Directors, in returning their thanks to the patrons of the Matinées for their liberal attendance, have the honor to announce that in order to afford the ladies of the City of New-York and its vicinity an opportunity to witness the splendid effects, mise en scene and ensemble of the new Opera, they have selected for next Saturday's Matinée
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be given
WITHOUT CURTAILMENT OR ABRIDGEMENT.
In exactly the same style of magnificence as in the evening, including all the artists, the entire and immense chorus and orchestra.
Chorus of.....Eighty Singers.
Orchestra of.....Sixty four.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By Signor Hannibal W. Calyo, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESS ISLE,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the Thirteenth Century, have been made in Paris by Monsieur Le Roy, costumier of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumier from the principal theatres in Italy, Signora Razzani and Abbatti.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.
CHARACTERS BY
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, RUBIO,
QUINTO, XIMENES, CROUZA, PANFILI.
The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.
The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12 o'clock. The performances will conclude at
4 o'clock P. M.,
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
MOST POSITIVELY THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
for next MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera.
They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair, and the production

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.—A romantic story has been circulating lately to the effect that a Mr. FISHER, who resides in Williamsburgh, recently went to Poughkeepsie on a hunting expedition, taking his daughter with him; that he put up at a hotel in that city kept by a Mr. CRAMER, whose affections yielded to the charms of sweet sixteen, and that the young couple, taking advantage of the darkness, left the hotel one night about 10 o'clock, went to a Justice of the Peace near by, who forthwith made them one. Mr. CRAMER, it is said, did not claim his bride until a fortnight after he had won her. Then the father, thinking that he had prior claims, refused to give up the young lady's clothes, and she, declining to act the part of Godiva, was compelled to stop at home. Judge EMMOTT, of Poughkeepsie, granted a *habeas corpus*, and on Wednesday the case came up before him for a hearing, when a different state of facts was developed. It appears that the child ANNA MARIA CRAMER was placed in the care of Mr. FISHER, about a year ago, by her mother, then a widow, to be kept and maintained as his child. The mother subsequently married and used this means to regain the custody of her daughter. After hearing an argument upon the law, applicable to the case, and consulting the wishes of the child, Judge EMMOTT ordered the writ to be discharged, and the child to be remanded to the custody of Mr. FISHER. Mr. MONTFORT appeared for the petitioner in the case, and Mr. GEO. W. LORD for Mr. FISHER.

PROF. LOWE'S AIR SHIP.—The high wind which prevailed early yesterday morning rendered it necessary to discharge the gas from the balloon *City of New-York*. The tent, borne down by the force of the wind, fell about 7¼ o'clock, but no damage was done, beyond a temporary suspension of the exhibition. Prof. LOWE, fearing that the balloon would become strained by the action of the wind upon its vast surface, discharged the gas, of which about sixty-five thousand cubic feet had been admitted during the week. The violence of the gale prevented access to the valve-rope in the partially filled condition of the envelop, and in order to effect a rapid discharge, one of the seams of the balloon was opened. From this circumstance arose the rumor of an explosion, which was industriously circulated during the day, and repeated by the *Evening Post*. The story of a disaster was wholly unfounded. Neither the gas-envelop nor the apparatus have sustained any injury. It was originally intended that the exhibition should remain open for a fortnight, and that time having nearly expired, the ascension will probably take place early next week. Should the weather be calm to-day, Prof. LOWE will make an ascension in his small balloon *Pioneer*, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of his instruments.

THE BRODERICK OBSEQUIES.—The obsequies of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, which were postponed from last Sunday, will take place to-morrow. It was expected that Senator DOUGLAS would deliver the funeral oration, but the sickness of his wife, and his own ill health, prevented his accepting the appointment. JOHN M. DWINNELLE, Esq., of Rochester, will pronounce the oration, in the large Chapel of the New-York University, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. DWINNELLE was an intimate friend of Senator BRODERICK, and a member of the California Legislature at the time of Mr. BRODERICK'S election to the Senate. The procession will form at 1 o'clock, the right resting on Christopher-street, near the Howard Engine-house No. 34. The route will be up Hudson-street to Fourteenth, up Fourteenth to Broadway, down Broadway to the Park, up Chatham-street and the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to University-place, down University-place to the University building. About sixty companies will take part in the ceremonies, the whole to be under the supervision of HARRY HOWARD, as Chief Marshal, and the Board of Assistant-Engineers as his aids.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE—AN EXAMINATION POSTPONED.—The City Hall Police Court was crowded yesterday noon with those curious to witness the proceedings in the case of Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, of No. 220 Ninth-avenue, charged by his wife with an attempt to kill her by the administration of chloroform. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. EDMOND BLANKMAN for the defence. Officer SMITH, having been sent to bring the Doctor before the Court, soon returned, stating that he had reached the gate of the Tombs, on the way to the City Hall, when the prisoner was attacked with an epileptic fit. Dr. COVEL, physician to the prison, had decided that he was too ill to appear in Court. He had therefore removed him to the Prison Hospital for treatment. Under these circumstances, upon consultation between the Court and counsel, the hearing was postponed until Monday next, at 3 P. M. The examination promises to be one of extreme interest.

SURPRISE VISIT.—Rev. CHARLES KELSEY, pastor of the Willett-street Church, was surprised on Thursday evening by finding on returning home after spending the day out, that a large number of his parishioners had usurped possession of his parsonage. Father HOYT met him as he entered the house, and presented him with a small copy of the *Book of Discipline*, which he commended to his careful perusal. This, Rev. Mr. KELSEY found to be a profitable occupation, as the book contained the sum of $300. Taken by surprise as he was, the pastor made a few appropriate remarks. Although Mr. KELSEY has been settled over the Church but two years, the edifice which the congregation occupies has been remodeled at an expense of $6,000, and the number of communicants has been largely increased.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—While the workmen were removing the cobble-stones from Wall-street, a large granite pile was uncovered, near the crossing on Water-street, to which ships were formerly moored. The stone was deeply imbedded in the earth, and a cavity in its top still shows the marks of the lead by which an iron staple was once fastened to it. This relic, being two squares distant from the present water front, shows what encroachments have been made upon the East River. At the time it was in use most of the business of the City was transacted in the First Ward, and Wall, Water, Pearl, and Front streets were occupied by fashionable residences.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.—A People's Party, which was organized about two years since, and delegates from which have been holding regular meetings the past four months, met in Convention, last evening, at the Hone House, Broadway. A. M. BININGER presided. Every Ward was represented. After considerable debate, and several ballots, the following nominations were made: For Mayor, SIMEON DRAPER; for Corporation Counsel, RUFUS F. ANDREWS; for Governor of the Almshouse, WILLIAM TUCKER. The Convention will meet again next week.

LOOK TO YOUR FRONT-DOORS.—A saucy robbery took place on Wednesday evening last at the house of Jos. B. NONES, No. 76 Seventh-street, near First-avenue, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. While the family were at tea in the basement, some one or more thieves entered the house, went up stairs, and with keys of their own, opened the bureau drawers, and stole money and jewelry to the value of $250, and two bonds of $1,000 each, of the State of Missouri. They left with their booty undiscovered. A more impudent attempt was perhaps never perpetrated.

THE INEBRIATES' HOME.—At a preliminary meeting of the friends of the inebriate, which was recently held, an Executive Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting at an early day, in order to lay more fully before the public the plans of the "Inebriates' Friend Society," under the auspices of which the projected "Home" is to be established. Hon. C. C. LEIGH has been appointed Treasurer, and will be glad to receive subscriptions and donations in furtherance of the enterprise.

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the City and County of New-York, at their annual election:—SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M. D., President; ALONZO S. BALL, M. D., Vice-President; JAS. T. ALLEY, M. D., Secretary; S. HALLOCK, M. D., Treasurer; E. E. MARCY, M. D., C. WRIGHT, M. D., R. KIRBY, M. D., R. MCMURRAY, M. D., M. FERLIGH, M. D., Censors.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—JOHN F. FRANCK, a workman engaged on the building in process of erection at the corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, missed his foothold and, falling, sustained injuries which soon resulted in his death. The Coroner was notified.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS, at the meeting yesterday, restored two of the old police, JOHN HOLLAND, of the Second Ward, and JOHN BEAM, of the Third.

The General Superintendent was directed to communicate to the District-Attorney, for prosecution, the names of violators of the election and liquor laws.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, last evening, a German musician, named JOSEPH L[illegible]UNNING, attempted suicide in the rear of No. 23 Orchard-street. He inflicted two terrible gashes on the left side of his throat, and it is feared they will prove fatal.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The change of time for the winter arrangement of trains on the Hudson River Railroad and New-York Central Railroad, will take place on Monday, Nov. 14. The through express train from New-York, will leave at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.

DROWNED IN THE NARROWS.—ISAAC BESSER, a seaman, fell from the topgallant forecastle of the bark *J. A. Lee*, when in the Narrows, and, although the vessel was immediately hove aback, and every exertion made to save him, he was drowned.

FIRE IN WEST TWELFTH-STREET.—The alarm about 6 o'clock last evening, for the Third District, was caused by a quantity of shavings taking fire at the foot of Twelfth-street. No damage was done.

Police Reports.

THE FRUITS OF BEING A FOREIGNER.

Mr. John Hock states that he verbally stipulated with Mr. A. Ranney, a gift-book agent, to do collecting and canvassing in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, for which he was to receive $50 a month and traveling expenses. As a guarantee of his honesty, he gave $100 to his employer. Not understanding English, he was induced, he alleges, to sign an agreement which was explained to him as embracing these conditions alone. Upon having it translated, however, he found that he had bound himself to go to Ohio and engage in the sale of lottery tickets. To this Mr. Hock demurred, and as Mr. Ranney refused to refund the security, an appeal to Alderman BRADY resulted in the appearance of that gentleman in Court to answer a charge of false pretences. Having acted rather contumaciously, the accused was sent to prison until such time as he could find a surety in $1,000 for his appearance for trial.

A REPROBATE.

Mrs. Bridget Keenan alleges that while herself and her daughter Ellen, a child of 14 years, were returning home about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after visiting a sick friend in Worth-street, they were accosted on the corner of Broadway by a man of very bad repute, named Francis Callahan, who threatened the girl with violence. Mrs. Keenan interfered in behalf of her daughter, and, according to her statement, received a blow from the ruffian which prostrated her. At this moment Officer Boyle came up and made an attempt to arrest Callahan. He endeavored to escape, but was pursued, and after leading the officer a chase through the intricacies of several Fifth Ward tenement houses, was finally arrested. Justice OSBORN sent him to prison, where he will await a trial on charges of assault, preferred both by the mother and daughter.

TRAPPED.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. William L. Williams, proprietor of the kindling wood factory, No. 78 East Twenty-fifth-street, missed his overcoat from its accustomed peg in the office. The pocket of the garment contained the keys of the safe and office doors, so Mr. Williams at once suspected that the thief would return at night to rob the place. Engaging the services of an employe, the two stationed themselves in the office and patiently awaited the robber's advent. About midnight the door was opened by one Henry Smith, who commenced to explore the premises by the uncertain light of matches. The watchers seized him and led him away captive. He was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY to answer a charge of burglary.

A CORRECT SUSPICION.

A Brooklyn policeman arrested Michael McCue, on the suspicion of having stolen blankets which he found in his possession. It was afterwards ascertained that the livery stable of Davies & Jacks, No. 64 East Twenty-fourth-street, had been broken into on Tuesday night, and the property in question was identified by the proprietors of the establishment as belonging to them. McCue asserted that he purchased the blankets from a man in Fourteenth-street. Justice KELLY considered the explanation as unsatisfactory, and held him for trial.

RECOVERY OF TREASURE.

A pocket-book, containing $55, was found by Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct, in the possession of a youth named Andrew Stephenson, who resides in Ninetieth-street. Subsequently, Frederica Leybold, of No. 200 Seventh-street, swore that the sum had been taken from her pocket. Justice OSBORNE held Stephenson to answer for the larceny.

BRUTAL REVENGE.

A man named Charles Jewell, residing at No. 396 Greenwich-street, was yesterday brought up before Alderman BRADY on a charge of having maliciously poisoned a valuable dog. Jewell, it was alleged, had some misunderstanding with a lady residing in the same house who owned the dog, and in order to avenge himself he administered poison to the animal, causing almost instant death. Alderman BRADY ordered him to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer at the Special Sessions.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.—By the report of Fire-Marshal BELKNAP, it appears that during the six months ending the 1st inst., there were 49 fires, resulting in a loss of only $42,944, being $3,294 less than during the previous six months. $27,000 of the whole loss occurred at one fire in June by the destruction of a cotton batting factory on William-street, Red Hook Point. The report contains the names of 28 persons who have lost their lives in this city since January last, for the most part by the explosion of burning fluid. There were 71 alarms and 49 fires, 16 of which were from accidental causes, 4 were the work of incendiaries, and the balance were the result of special causes, viz.: 7 from the explosion of camphene lamps, 5 from stove-pipes, 6 from gas-burners, 4 from sparks from chimneys, 4 from defective flues, 4 were caused by children playing with matches, 2 by the bursting of still, 1 by friction of machinery, 1 each from heaters and children playing with fluid, and 3 originated from unknown causes. Of the nine apprehended for arson on complaint of the Fire Marshal, one, GEORGE SPOOTHOFF, was convicted and sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years; another, JOHN HUGHES, has been indicted and is now awaiting trial; two others, MICHAEL O'NEIL and FRANCIS MCGRATH, are in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, and against the others arrested, there was not sufficient evidence produced to warrant their being held for trial. The insurance on the property destroyed was sufficient to cover the entire loss.

ANNIVERSARY OF A MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society attached to the M. E. Church in this city, was celebrated Thursday evening, in the Washington-street Church, by suitable exercises, in which the Rev. J. B. HAGNEY, the Rev. Dr. PERRY, the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Bishop JANES, Bishop SIMPSON and others participated. The particular field of labor of this Mission is in the Twelfth Ward, where there is a mixed population of 5,000 persons. A small building has been erected there for the worship of God, and a respectable congregation is in attendance every Sabbath. The Sabbath School numbers 200 scholars, most of whom here received their first religious instruction. During the past year the Missionary located there has made 1,200 visits, attended 14 funerals, and baptized 30 persons. The expenses for the year were only $934 87. At the close of the Anniversary Exercises, subscriptions and collections were made amounting to $561.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.—Ground was broken yesterday for the construction of the works for the Citizens' Gas-Light Company. These works are located on a large tract of land bounded by Gowanus, Canal, Smith, Fourth and Seventh streets. They will be the largest and most complete in the country, and by the 4th of July next the Company hope to be able to furnish 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day if necessary. The mains will be laid throughout the City, in both the Eastern and Western Districts, and the gas will be supplied to private consumers at two-thirds the price now charged by the other gas companies.

FIRE.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Long Island Coal-Oil Works, situated on the block bounded by Ralph, Hickory and Division avenues, were entirely destroyed by fire. The building was a cheap frame structure, and the total loss to the owners, Messrs. HEINRICH & SOMNER, is estimated at $1,000, which amount is fully covered by insurance in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. The fire originated in some oil becoming over-heated while workmen were engaged in cleaning out one of the stills.

CHANGES IN FLUSHING.—The Dutch Reformed and the Methodist Churches in Flushing have both been enlarged recently. Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, late of the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, has been installed Pastor of the former. The latter edifice will be reopened to-morrow. In the morning Rev. Bishop JANES will officiate; in the afternoon, Rev. Dr. BURCH, of New-York, and in the evening, Rev. W. J. STUDLY, of Brooklyn.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new M. E. Church was laid on East Warren, near Smith-street, Thursday afternoon, by Bishop JANES. The new structure is to be of brick, 60 by 87 feet, and is intended to seat 800 persons. It will cost $18,000. A large portion of this amount has already been subscribed and paid in to the Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE.—The Brooklyn City Temperance Society commenced their Winter meetings in Musical Hall, Thursday evening. There was a large attendance, and addresses were made by MATHEW HALE SMITH and C. C. LEIGH. These meetings are held every Thursday evening.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Central Railroad Company intend to run cars every half hour to Jamaica from the South Ferry. The distance is 12 miles.

DISPENSARY.—During the past month 258 persons were treated in the Eastern District Dispensary, and 421 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

A Rhode Island Mulatto Girl Sold into Slavery.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

A scandalous story has been whispered about from ear to ear, during the past week, respecting an alleged abduction of a mulatto girl of this city, and her being sold into Slavery at the South. The Newport *News* was the means of the story being made public, and as it has thereby obtained general circulation, I will state the facts of the case. There are two statements, each of which has firm supporters. The girl was born of a slave woman owned by a wealthy family in New-Orleans, and when two years of age was brought to this State, and had the privilege of freedom, which she had enjoyed until about a year since. Her color and appearance was so near that of a white person that it was impossible to distinguish her from among a company of white children. She attended school, and resided in a family at Newport for a short time, when she was brought to this city and lived in a family who were relatives of her mother's owners. She was a regular attendant of the Sabbath School of Grace Church, and much interest was felt in her. She was intelligent and conducted herself with respectability, and only those who knew her origin could discover that she possessed any negro blood. Within a year she was solicited to return to New-Orleans, where, it is said, alluring prospects were held up to her. It is stated that her mother suddenly called upon her, and induced her to return with her; while another statement is prevalent that she was abducted by two women representing her mother, and she willingly consented, under the plausible representations held out, to set out for New-Orleans. Her mother had previously become free and had sent the girl her daguerreotype, and people who saw these women affirm that one of them bore a striking resemblance to the picture. The girl returned once more to the South, and was sent to the negro trade-yard to be publicly sold as a slave to the highest bidder. The girl herself writes from New-Orleans, under date of Oct. 19: "The officer took me and locked me up in jail; but the officer took pity on me, and put me in there for safe keeping, because, if they had carried me to the trader's yard, my mother would not see me again." Contradictory statements are given as to how the poor girl was disposed of after this period. Her mother, after being free, married a half-breed Spaniard, of depraved character; and it is a current statement that the girl was subsequently persuaded, and placed in a position to become as depraved as those about her. The affair is yet enveloped in obscurity, but efforts are being made to sift it to the bottom. When the story first became public, the people were so enraged that fears were entertained that they would mob those who were supposed to have instigated the abduction of the girl. The parties concerned are of the first families in this city and New-Orleans; but I forbear mentioning names until further and more decisive developments shall prove that the girl was actually abducted and sold into Southern Slavery. JUNIUS.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF BOOK STOCK AND PLATES,

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, and following days, in the rooms of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston. By order of the Assignee.

The whole of their large and valuable stock of Publications and Miscellaneous Books, together with their very valuable Stereotype Plates, amounting to upwards of $200,000.

TERMS—Four and six months' credit.

LEONARD & Co., Auctioneers.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Fall Style of Hat still holds its place at the head of the list as the Hat par excellence of the season. Graceful, cheap and durable, it is just the thing to top the capital of the human column and give it an air of comfort and comeliness to be envied by all who have not yet learned where to buy their Hats. Remember, the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

A HEARTY LAUGH.—'Tis the best medicine in the world, and cheaper than any other panacea. Go and see HADAWAY, the great comedian, at BARNUM'S Museum, this afternoon and evening. Excellent bill of performances on both occasions.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are most effectual in establishing those functions upon the due performance of which our social position depends, and our race may be saved from degeneration. The most delicate female may use them with perfect reliance.

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BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 11.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	94⅞	
28,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅞	
6,000	City 6s, '87	102	
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s	91½	
4,000	Erie R. 1st m.	85⅛	
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mt.	80	
3,000	do	80¼	
10,000	do	b60	80½
1,000	Mich. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st mt.		86¾
$5,000	M. S. S. F. bds.	85	
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	95	
1,000	do		85¼
150	Hud. River R.		37¾
100	do	b60	37⅝
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	s60	13½
20	New-Jersey Zinc		70
166	N. Y. Cen. R.		80
200	do	s60	79⅞
200	do		s30 80
200	do	b60	80¼
100	do	s30	80
200	do	s60	80
50	do	s10	80½
200	do	b15	80⅝
100	do	b30	80⅝
100	do	s15	80

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia St. 6s		94¼
500	do		94⅝
2,000	Missouri St. 6s		84½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		85¾
1,000	Mich C. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs.		86¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60	80
500	do		80½
200	do	s60	79⅞
50	do	s10	80¼
15	Pacific M. S. Co		73½
100	do	b30	73½
100	do	s30	73
50	do		73¾
100	do		73¾
180	Harlem R. Pref		36
100	Hud. Riv. R	b60	38
50	do	b60	37⅞
100	Panama R.	s30	124
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60	20¾
50	Mich. Cent. R.	s60	41½
50	do		41¾
100	do	s60	41¾
100	do	b30	41⅝
10	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		18
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60	72½
6	do		72¾
1000	Chic. & Rock I. R.		63¼
200	do	s60	63
100	do	b60	63¾
50	do	b30	63¼

FRIDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

There was a fair demand for Stocks at both sessions of the Stock Exchange to-day, and the actual sales were at better prices than on Thursday. At the same time, the temper of the majority of the Board is against the rise, and the market to-day was made to close at each Board rather weaker than the printed sales. Taking the New-York Central as the barometer of the Share list, the cash sales in the morning were at 80½ ₽ cent. The orders being filled, the price fell back to 80 ₽ cent. In the afternoon the cash sales were again at 80⅛, after which 79⅞@80 ₽ cent. was made the closing quotation. There was a cash demand for Rock Island at the early Board, at 63 ₽ cent., with buyer's options at 63¼, and in the afternoon 63¼ cash and 63⅜ buyer's option, after which 62⅜@63 ₽ cent. was called the last quotation. Galena and Chicago sold at the last price of Thursday; Michigan Central advanced ⅛@¼ ₽ cent.; Southern Guaranteed went up to 18, and Toledo again brought 20⅜, buyer 60 days. There was a demand for Illinois Central at 63¼@⅜ ₽ cent., and the Bonds advanced to 85@85½ ₽ cent. The Michigan Central Bonds also advanced to 86¾, and for New-York Central Six ₽ Cents 91½ ₽ cent. was paid and bid for more. The Erie Shares and Bonds steady, without actual business. Hudson River and Harlem both stiffer than yesterday, and the Third mortgage of Hudson in demand again at 80@¼ cash and 80½ buyer 60 days. The State Stocks were ¼@½ higher on Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias. Panama Shares rose rapidly to 124½, and for Pacific Mail there was a good demand at a rise of 1@1½ ₽ cent. The general market was called dull after the adjournment of the Board in the afternoon. The latest European news to Wednesday, Nov. 2, telegraphed from Cape Race this morning, was favorably construed, and the early dealings in Stocks improved under its influence and the largely improved receipts of the Railways reported from three or four of the Western lines for the first week in November. But, as remarked above, the speculative members of the Exchange seem to be generally unprepared for the better prices, and after the moderate amount of orders which appear at the Board are filled, lower quotations are made on the Street. In reference to the Railway traffic the first week in November, we have the following semi-official reports:

	1859.	1858.	Increase.
Chicago and Rock Island	$33,575	$18,939	$14,636
Galena and Chicago	40,807	28,417	12,390
M. Southern & N. Indiana	48,143	37,429	10,714
Michigan Central	44,829	37,079	7,750
Cleveland and Toledo	18,877	16,827	2,050
Illinois Central	63,067	38,592	27,475

We learn from the Receiver of the New-York and Erie, and through well-advised parties from Albany from the New-York Central, that both these trunk lines are doing a large traffic thus far in November, particularly in eastward-bound produce freights, the charges on which are gradually improving as the Winter season approaches.

In Money rates we learn of no changes to-day. The supply at Bank and from outside lenders continues very heavy. The export movement to Bremen by the steamship *Arago* to-morrow will be about $750,000, according to the engagements at the ship's office late this afternoon. The supply of Exchange is good at 110@110½ on London, and f.5 14⅛@f.5 13⅛ on Paris, from the Bankers, and 109¾@⅞ on London for Southern Bank bills.

The business on the New-York Canals this week, towards tide-water, has slightly increased in Wheat, but is only moderate in Flour and Indian Corn. The aggregates of the receipts so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn, bush.
1858	1,643,400	7,738,800	6,233,900
1859	586,200	3,045,900	2,470,500
Decr'ease	1,057,300	4,692,500	3,763,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of 1,905,720 bbls. Flour.

The October traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is reported at at $416,929; the main item showing an increase of $22,940 over last season.

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for the month of October were as follows:

October, 1859	$31,811 89
October, 1858	27,310 64
Gain in 1859	$4,501 25

The receipts for ten months of 1858–59 were:

1859—Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	$291,978 79
1858—Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	236,090 10
Gain in ten months of 1859	$55,888 69

Some uneasiness was expressed to-day for the safety of the United States Mail steamer *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt California line, which left here in company with the North Atlantic steamer *Atlantic* on the 20th of October, and had not arrived at Aspinwall when the latter left on her return voyage. The rise in the Pacific shares this afternoon was attributed, in part, to the possible misfortune to the Vanderbilt Mail line, as the November dividend on the Pacific stock is still in much doubt, with a rumor to the effect that the Executive management and some of the Directors are more ambitious of beating down VANDERBILT with the money which they have in hand, than to conciliating their 700 or 800 shareholders by maintaining regular or even moderate dividends. This turn in the affairs of the Company would not be without precedent. When Mr. ASPINWALL was at the head of the concern, in 1853, he resolved to haul down the Vanderbilt-Nicaragua opposition at the cost of two or three years' dividends, and such cost was actually incurred, while the price of the stock landed at about 30 ₽ cent. When the Collins boats were recently purchased to prosecute a similar competition, we took the liberty of intimating—at the risk of some offence to our good friends at the corner of Wall and Water streets—that the old story was in danger of repetition; though we had no idea at the time that the very first Dividend-day, after this movement, would be passed on the plea that the money of the Company ought to be reserved, and if need be spent to fight VANDERBILT! At the same time we advise no shareholder to sell out on mere suspicion that his dividends are to be stopped. There is no telling how soon or how often the gentlemen in charge of the Company may change their minds.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Dry Goods for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$514,604	$570,966	$945,594
Thrown on Market	179,930	590,142	928,471
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$86,790,043	$53,146,873	$100,627,326
Thrown on Market	79,553,874	60,879,520	100,319,373

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS IN the United States and Canadas at a charge of only one-eighth per cent. on drafts of $500 and over, in addition to the cost of exchange, by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exports of the week	$34,672
Decrease from same week last year	103,985
Imports of the week	230,370
Increase over last year	133,254

No Specie exported or imported.

Commerce of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exports of the week	$52,000
Imports of the week	455,000

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight exchange on New-York firm; 1½ ₽ cent. currency, and ½ ₽ cent. premium for gold.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exchange on New-York at sight, ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight drafts on New-York, ½ ₽ cent. prem.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ₽ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 19⅛; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 22⅛.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes; 27,391 bbls. Flour; 95 bbls. Corn Meal; 56,957 bushels Wheat; 7,413 bushels Corn; 110 bushels Rye; 5,257 bushels Barley; 24,055 bushels Oats; 4,611 pkgs. Provisions; and 759 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,800 lbs. American Yellow, part at 34½c@35c. ₽ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 350 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.@12½c.; 75 bags Santos, at 12c.@12½c.; and 1,300 bags Rio, at 11c.@13c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, including 2,200 bales *in transitu*, at uniform quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅜	8¾	8⅞	9
Middling	11⅛	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅝	12¾	13½

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 25 tons Lima Wood, and 10 tons Hache Wood, on terms not ascertained; 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $12 50, and 150 tons Jamaica Logwood, part at $11 50, cash, ₽ ton.

FISH—All descriptions have been in moderate request at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State Flour has been very briskly sought after, to-day, chiefly by speculators, at decidedly better prices. Low and medium qualities of Western have likewise been in good demand, and really desirable lots have been held with more firmness. The better grades have not been much inquired for, and prices have been depressed. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 30,550 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$4 90; extra State at $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₽ bbl. Inland Flour:

Superfine State	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 10
Suderfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 15
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand, at uniform rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,600 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian is in request at former prices; sales have been made of 500 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 35, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The advanced prices claimed by holders, especially for Brandies, have had the effect of restricting operations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively inquired for, and prices have favored sellers. Speculators have been the principal purchasers. We have heard of sales of 64,500 bushels, including good white Canada on private terms; good to prime white Michigan, at $1 47@$1 50; very good Canada Club, at $1 14½; common to very choice Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 17, and prime white Kentucky, at $1 52 ₽ bush. Corn is in request, and is very stiffly held. The supply is unusually limited. Sales have been reported of 11,750 bush., at $1 01@$1 03 for round Yellow; $1 01@$1 02 for round White, ₽ bushel. Mixed Western is out of market, and is entirely nominal. Rye is in demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 5,000 bushels, at 83c.@85c., ₽ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 26,500 bushels, at 80c. for